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Bellefonte Republican.

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VOL. XXIII BELLEFONTE, PA., THURSDAY MORNING, JUNE 16, 1892. NO. 24

Republican State Ticket

JUSTICE OF THE SUPREME COURT,
JOHN DEAN. (of Blair.)

CONGRESSMEN-AT-LARGE,
ALEXANDER McDOWELL, of Mercer,
WILLIAM LILLY, (of Carbon.)

ELECTORS-AT-LARGE.

WILLIAM WOOD, (of Philadelphia.)
B. F. JONES, (of Allegheny.)
J. FRANCIS DUNLAP, (of Lancaster.)
WILLIAM H. SAWYER, (of Delaware)

DELEGATES-AT-LARGE TO THE NATIONAL CONVENTION,

HAMILTON DISSTON, WILLIAM L. ELKINS. } Philadelphia
HARRY W. OLIVER, WILLIAM FLINN, } Allegheny.
H. CLAY McCORMICK, (of Lycoming.)
LYMAN D. GILBERT, (of Dauphin.)
FRANK REEDER, (of Northampton.)
S. A. DAVENPORT, (of Erie.)

DEMOCRATIC economy is like Artemus Ward's patriotism in wishing to sacrifice all his wife's relations in the service of his country. No Democrat is advocating retrenchment that affects his own district.

As one of the most distinguished Republican leaders said recently: "Men are nothing; the party is everything." The result of the election next November will be felt for the next quarter of a century.

NO DEMOCRAT has the temerity to suggest a Southern man as a candidate for President. The old game of hoodwinking some Northern States to help out the solid South by choosing a Northern candidate will not be changed this year.

JERRY SIMPSON called Snodgrass, of Tennessee, the fool of the House, and then asked for an extension of the latter's time to reply. "Give him five minutes," pleaded Jerry, "and he'll prove all I've said about him." And he did.

A cablegram from London says that the original portrait of Pocahontas, painted in 1612, has been secured for exhibition at the World's Fair. The portrait is owned by Eustance Neville Rolfe, of Leacham Hall, Norfolk, who is a descendant of John Rolfe, whom Pocahontas married.

Let all Republicans remember that if the Democrats win this fall they will undoubtedly get control of every department of the Government and have full swing. The four years Cleveland spent in the White House, handicapped by a Republican Senate, will be as "innocuous desuetude" itself compared to the exploits of the Democracy when in full power and free to let themselves loose. Owing to the peculiar situation, the Democrats, if they win this fall, will probably carry everything with them. They have not had such a chance since the war and they are getting ready for such a fight as is not often seen. If there ever will be a time for Republicans to sulk or lose or throw away their votes it is not this year.

Pope Leo XIII has shown the deep interest he feels in the World's Fair and in America by deciding to exhibit at the Fair some of the rare treasures of art, literature and history which the Vatican contains. Archbishop Ireland, now in Rome has cabled this information and asked for space for the exhibit. The Vatican contains a collection of art and other treasures which cannot be duplicated and which are priceless in value. The exhibit will, no doubt, contain many of the most interesting of these treasures, and will attract, perhaps more attention than will any other one display at the Exposition. This action by the Pope will certainly tend to increase greatly the interest taken in the Fair by all Catholic countries, and thus render it a greater and more successful Exposition, and one in which the entire world will take pride. To Hon. Thos. B. Bryan and Mrs. Potter Palmer, as well as to Archbishop Ireland, is due much credit for using their influence to effect the result mentioned.

THERE were some republicans so called (?) in Bellefonte who said before the nomination that if Blaine was nominated they would not vote for him. To show them how much better republican than they, Mr. Blaine is, we publish a letter he gave to the Boston *Journal* for publication the same evening the news of the result of the vote reached him. He says:

The resolution, energy and persistence which marked the preceedings of the convention at Minneapolis will, if turned against the common foe, win the election in November. All minor differences should be merged in the duty of every Republican to do all in his power to elect the ticket this day nominated by the National Republican Convention

JAMES G. BLAINE.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

From our Regular Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, June 15, '92.

The President is still receiving congratulations on his renomination. At first they came principally by telegraph but this morning brought the first wave of a deluge by mail. They came from all sections and all classes, and they all sang one song—the triumphant election of Harrison and Ried. The Congressional delegates and visitors to the National convention have nearly all returned to Washington, and as one man they are of the opinion that the convention made a rattling platform and a winning ticket, and that there was less dissatisfaction at its close than was ever shown at any national convention at which there was a fight for the nomination. This is gratifying, and leaves little doubt of republican success in November. It is conceded by all that no man who is a republican can give a valid excuse for not cordially supporting Harrison and Reid; and all that they will receive the full republican vote.

The democrats are positively dazed at the situation. Where they expected to find a strong minority of the republican party talking doubtfully of the success of the national ticket, if not actually threatening open revolt against it, as a result of the warm contest at Minneapolis, they find the republicans marching shoulder to shoulder, without a break in the solid column. Whatever there may have been before and during the convention there are to-day no anti-Harrison republicans, which speaks volumes for the party and its future; and the President has no better friends to-day than those whose relations with Mr. Blaine are the closest and most intimate, and, I know, that unless prevented by sickness Mr. Blaine will take the stump for Harrison and Reid.

A buncomb resolution has been introduced in the House and referred to the committee on Foreign Affairs, directing the President to sever diplomatic relations with the Russian Government until such time as that Government shall cease discrimination against the Hebrews because of their religious faith, and remove the arbitrary and brutal restrictions now imposed upon them against the protest of the civilized world. What would be thought of the Czar if he should order diplomatic relations with the United States severed until such time as we should repeal the Chinese exclusion law, or any other law upon our Statue books? He would have just as much right to do so as we have to follow this resolution. It is the introduction of such resolutions that makes sensible men think it might be a good idea to require all bills and resolution to be approved by an official having authority similar to that exercised by the managing editor on a newspaper.

Much interest is felt in the selection of a new Secretary of State. The President, who is now considering the matter fully realizes the importance of selecting a man big enough for the position and he will make no mistake. There is no foundation for the various rumors of the position having been tendered to Mr. Depew and others; no one has yet been offered the place.

Senator Quay is authority for the statement that the men who opposed the President in the national convention will all be found taking active parts in working for the election of the ticket, just the same as if they had named the candidate. That's the sort of talk. It is no more and no less than every republican has a right to expect of every other republican. While every man naturally has his personal preference it is the party and its great principles that have made the United States the greatest and most prosperous of all countries, that all patriotic republicans place above and beyond any man or set of men. Men die, but the principles of the republican party will live as long as Americans love liberty and appreciate prosperity.

The democratic situation is becoming acute, particularly to those democrats who realize the weakness of Mr. Cleveland as a candidate. Their convention meets next week at Chicago and apparently Mr. Cleveland is master of the situation. Such sturdy anti-Cleveland men as Senators Blackburn and Morgan privately admit that they have almost given up hope of defeating him for the nomination. Hill appears to be entirely out of the question, notwithstanding his control of the solid vote of New York's regular delegates. Gorman has hopes, but he will not become a candidate, unless he is absolutely certain that Cleveland does not control enough votes to secure the nomination. This is not from any love for Cleveland, but from a desire to save himself a knockdown that might injure his future prospects.

Col. L. L. Polk, president of the Farmer's Alliance, and the man who was expected to aid the people's party in getting control of three or four Southern States is dead.

A SHORT TARIFF SERMON.

Protection and Agriculture.

Our American Policy of Protection was inaugurated by farmers for the special benefit of farmers.

The First Congress, which framed the the first Tariff, was composed for the most part of farmers, and it was signed by a farmer President—George Washington.

These men felt the need of Protection in order to create a home market for their products.

They had all the farmers they wanted, but were suffering for a non-agricultural population to buy what they raised.

They could not sell their wheat and vegetables to one another.

From the first our Tariff system has depended for its maintenance in every election on farmers' votes. They remembered how wretched they were when all were agriculturists and how Protection brought them relief exactly as the farmers of the first Tariff had predicted.

So nothing has ever been able to wean the American farmer from his love for Washington's and Hamilton's and Jefferson's and Madison's Protective Policy. And the Free-Trade "reformer" is unable to do so to-day.

Farmers see the land of Virginia, which has few factories, selling on the average at about $11 an acre, while the poorer land of Pennsylvania, with many factories, brings $49 an acre

In Mississippi, devoted exclusively to agriculture, land sells for less than six dollars an acre, but brings $42 in sterile, but manufacturing, Massachusetts.

The average in Georgia, where mills are almost unknown, is between $4 and $5 per acre; but in New Jersey, with all its swamps and clay beds, the average value of land is $65.

So the farmers continue, and will continue, to vote for protection and against Free-Trade, because they do not want to vote away one-half the value of their farms.

And who can blame them for it?

MR. BLAINE

Mr. Blaine's utterance in behalf of the national Republican ticket was as prompt as it was emphatic. The great Republican chieftain no sooner heard of the result of the contest at Minneapolis than he took up his pen to write a stirring appeal to his fellow Republicans to move solidly against the common foe with the resolution energy and persistance" that mean certain victory.

Mr. BLAINE'S action was worthy of his fame, of his splendid carer and of his unswerving loyalty to the great party that has honored him with its love and trust.

It shows the utter falsehood of the Democratic claim that the nomination of President HARRISON would produce division in the Republican ranks.

Mr. BLAINE seized the earliest possible moment to put himself on record before the country as advocating the President's re-election. His incisive words will carry great weight. By assuring absolutely the unity of the party in the approaching campaign. They removed the last foundation for Democratic hopes. The President whose administration is a record of honor. will be elected, and he will have no more earnest and energetic supporters than the devoted personal adherents of Mr. BLAINE.

WHY NOT FREE POSTAL DELIVERY FOR ALL.

Boston Globe; Though this nation is mulcted annually to the tune of millions on all manner of reckless appropriation schemes, its farmer and village populations do not enjoy the free delivery accommodations that are enjoyed in China, a country which, though having an area of 1,297,889 square miles and a population of 382,000,000, extends free delivery to every rural inhabitant. Among civilized nations ours is the only one in which the rural population is cut off from this service, though it contributes more generously to the post office revenues than is the case in any other country.

BLAINE MEN NEVER SHIRK THEIR DUTY

Clarkson Will Do as Much for Harrison as He Would for Another.

A report was circulated immediately after the convention at Minneapolis that Clarkson and other Blaine men on the National Committee would resign and when seen Mr. Clarkson smiled feintly, and said: "There is not a word of truth in that report, I am satisfied with the ticket, and you may say that Blaine men never shirk their duty. I will work as hard for Harrison as I would for anybody else, now that the nomination is made.

This is a lesson in loyalty that the kickers in Centre County ought to take to heart.

BEFORE AND AFTER ELECTION.

The American people are often accused of displaying short memories, but they have not yet had time to forget the Democratic cries about the "billion-dollar Congress," the prospective ruin of foreign trade by the unconstitutional McKinley tariff and the czarism and tyranny of ex-speaker Reed in counting a quorum.

A few months ago these cries were repeated with such seeming honesty and sincerity that many people were led to believe there was something in them, and they were not merely the latest cut and style of campaign lie just from the hands of Democratic artists long trained in the production of such false issues.

A short time elapsed and the people learned from a decision of the Federal Supreme Court that the McKinley tariff was strictly constitutional and valid in all respects, and that there was nothing to support Democratic charges to the contrary.

Next in order came the official reports of imports and exports showing that under the McKinley tariff our foreign commerce instead of being ruined had swollen to proportions never known before. So one more Democratic campaign lie went by the board. Further: the Supreme Court at Washington not only upheld the McKinley tariff. but (the Democratic justices concurring) declared the course of ex-speaker Reed in counting a quorum legal and valid in all respects. So much for czarism, tyranny and oppression in the last Republican House.

There remains one democratic campaign lie not yet entirely disposed of, although rapidly disappearing, viz., that about alleged extravagant appropriations by the so called "billion-dollar Congress." But that particular lie hasn't much life left in it. The people have learned that there was no "billion-dollar Congress, that no such amount of money was appropriated, and the Democrats now find they must expend as much as the Republicans, or else take the responsibility of starving some branch of the government.

That Democrat leader, Senator Gorman, in a recent speech in the Senate thus exposed the hypocrisy and false pretenses of his party in dealing with this question:

"I mean to say, Mr. President, there is no power on earth, as the government is now constituted, to enable the Democratic party to reduce the appropriation of $150,000,000 or more for pensions; there is no power in the party to which he and I belong to reduce the fixed expenditures of the Government, the interest on the public debt, etc., there is no power on earth to reduce the expenditures for offices; there is no power to reduce taxation, and you cannot diminish expenditures."

In other words the Democrats lied when they charged the Republicans with extravagance, and they lied again when they promised to practice economy and reduce expenses.

Exposed and discredited at every point what sort of campaign lies will the Bourbons produce this year? Do they really expect the people to believe anything they may say? Can they not see what a help it would be to them now to have some slight reputation for truth and veracity?

HOW THE TARIFF KILLS TRADE.

The London Times, in denouncing Lord SALISBURY'S protectionist speech, makes the declaration that England prospers beyond all other nations "because these other nations make fools of themselves by building tariff walls and setting their people to eating one another behind them, leaving England free to range the habitable globe for trade."

It is just that kind of nonsense that the British premier undertook to dispel from the mind of the English people. He told them plainly they had carried the "sacred doctrine" too far, and while they gained a reputation for "dignified generosity" they were loosing trade which they might have through a judicious imitation of the business methods of other nations as exemplified in their protective tariff policies.

It has been said over and over again, both in this country and in England, that protection would ruin the United States and help to increase the prosperity of other nations. Fortunately, however, notwithstanding the amount of protection which the government has extended to our manufacturing, mining commercial and other interests, from the beginning down to the present time—from WASHINGTON to HARRISON and from HAMILTON to BLAINE—the country has prospered as no other nation in the same period of time, and bids fair to prosper even more abundantly under the same benificent policy.

The answer to the free-trade suggestion that the United States is being "eaten" behind a tariff wall is found in the statistics of our foreign commerce for the nine months ended March 31, 1892, as compared with the corresponding period of the preceeding year. Of imports free of duty there were imported during the nine months ending with March, 1891, $234,403,638, and of dutiable goods $383,781,605, or a total of $618,185,242. For the nine months ending with March, 1892, the values of imports were: Duty free, $329,657,881; dutiable, $280,601,725, or a total of $601,349,606. The total domestic exports for the nine months ending March 1892, were valued at $680,646;530 as against $809,411,629 for the nine months ending March, 1892. The total foreign trade for the first period was $1,307,831,772, and for the second period, $1,519,761 235.

It will be observed that while the total volume of foreign trade has very largely increased there has been but a slight decrease in the value of imports alone. The dutiable imports fell off about 30 per cent, as compared with the corresponding period of the previous fiscal year. Thus the McKinley tariff has actually lessened instead of adding to the duties collected on imports, while the export trade has enormously increased. This is the way the United States is being eaten up by other nations behind the Chinese wall of protection!

DEMOCRATS BEGIN TO THINK.

Their Leaders Agree That the Republican Ticket Is Strong.

The nomination of Harrison and Reid has set the Democrats to thinking. The almost unanimous opinion among the leaders of that party is that the Republican ticket is a very strong one and one which they can only overcome with strong nomination, if they can overcome it at all.

The unvarying opinion of Democratic leaders in New York is that the Democratic nominee must come from that State if the party is to go into the canvass with any hopes of success.

A Democrat of national reputation said last Saturday: "The renomination of Mr. Harrison and the nomination of Mr. Reid for the second place on the ticket makes it imperative upon the Chicago convention to name for the Presidency a candidate from New York, and it makes it equally imperative, it seemes to me, to refuse to give the nomination to either Cleveland or Hill. I believe the action of the Republican Convention will force the New York delegation to combine upon a new man, and that the man they agree upon will be named by the convention. "To my mind will be either William C. Whitney or Rosewell P. Flower, and I think the chances are in favor of Mr. Whitney being the man. It seems to me it would be dangerous to nominate either Cleveland or Hill."

Ex-Mayor William R. Grace said: "The nomination of President Harrison demands the nomination by the Chicago convention of Grover Cleveland. Mr. Harrison is a strong candidate, and it will require a strong candidate to cope with him. The talk that Cleveland cannot carry this State is only meant to effect the action of delegates to the convention. No democrat really believes that Mr. Cleveland cannot carry this State this fall. Mr Harrison's nomination points emphatically to the naming of Mr. Cleveland as his opponent."

Ex-Secretary Charles S. Fairchild said: "We must meet force. Cleveland is the man to meet and defeat the President, and it seems to me that the Chicago convention will now see that the wisest thing it can do is to nominate Mr. Cleveland as the President's opponent. The Democrats of the State, apart from the machine, demand his nomination, and the renomination of Mr. Harrison will make their demand even more potent."

Sheriff Gorman said: "I do not regard Mr. Harrison as a strong candidate but I believe even against the President the Democrats will place in nomination the strongest man in their party. That man's name is David B. Hill. I think Mr. Hill would be named no matter whom the Republicans named, and I think that now the indications are even stronger that Mr. Hill will be selected at the Chicago convention."

Mayor Grant said: "In my opinion the nomination of President Harrison means the nomination of Senator Hill. Hill can carry New York against the President."

The city council of Pueblo Colorado recently decided to advertise for bids for lighting the city for a term of five years. The Coming Crisis, published in that city, objects to such action on the ground that an appropriation sufficient to renew such a contract would be enough to establish a municipal plant. It claims that it would save $6 per month on each arc light in use; the city is now paying $12,000 per year for 150 street lights. The Coming Crisis in discussing the subject, says: We have shown plainly, and the same has been stated in the Chieftain of this city that the city can, by owning its own plants, furnish the merchants with electric lights at $3.50 a month instead of $10 as now, and can on that price make a profit large enough to pay for all the street arc lights, and thus save the city $12,000 a year. To give the contract to any company on any other terms is a plain, unvarnished steal and will be held so by the public.

TARIFF PICTURES.

Under the McKinley tariff our sales of American locomotives to other nations are steadily increasing. For the nine months ending March 31, 1891, our exports of locomotives were valued at $1,008,552.

For the corresponding period in 1892 these exports were. $1,606,975.

In 1891, taking the nine months ending March 31 of that year, the free imports of sugar into the United States amounted in value to $10,332,336.

In 1892, under Republican reciprocity, during the corresponding period, our free imports of sugar amounted in value to $73,520,936.

This increase in the free imports of sugar amounting in value to $63,188,600, was caused by Republican reciprocity.

During the nine months immediately preceding the enforcement of the sugar schedule of the McKinley bill, that is the nine months ending March 31, 1891, we imported 335,937,899 pounds of beet sugar. During the nine months ending March 31, 1892, we imported only 291,718,700 pounds of beet sugar. Why this difference? Because of the McKinley bill bounty on beet sugar, which is developing our own industry and keeping money in the country.

"The tariff is a tax," said the Syracuse "anti—snap" convention. The McKinley bill increased the tariff on Chemnitz hosiery, the increase amounting to 40 cents a dozen of men's brown half hose. The foreign manufacturers reduced the price per dozen 78 cents These figures are from the "Dry Goods Chronicle," a trade journal of established reputation for excellence. If the tariff is a tax it is evidently a tax on the foreigner. Perhaps that is what the Cleveland Democracy means. It is partial to foreign interest as against American.

In 1891, during the seven months ending March 31 of that year, the exports of steam engines and parts thereof from the United States to San Domingo amounted in value to $2,966.

In 1892, under Republican reciprocity, during the corresponding period, our exports of such articles to that country amounted in value to $13,427.

This increase of $11,361, *or* 550 *per cent., was caused by Republican reciprocity.*

In 1891, taking the year ending March 31 of that year, the exports of steam engines from the United States to Brazil amounted in value to $462,603.

In 1892, under Republican reciprocity, during the corresponding period, our exports of such articles to that country amounted in value to $1,474,111.

This increase of $1,011,508 *or* 218.8 *per cent., was caused by Republican reciprocity.*

In 1850 the American farmer's bushel of corn would purchase twenty pounds of cut nails.

In 1892 it purchased 35 pounds.

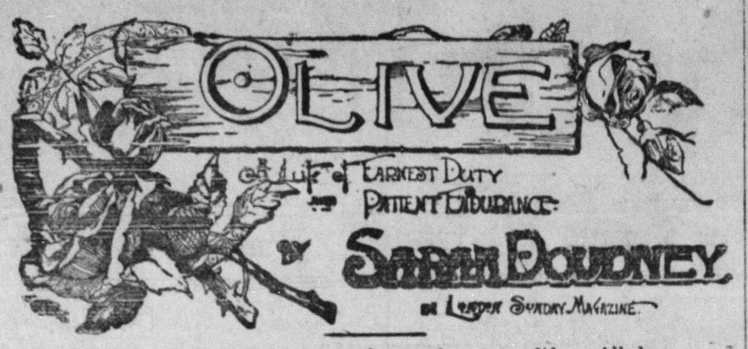
Already American genius has begun to improve on the antiquated method of tin plate manufacture in vouge among Welsh makers. A Philadelphia company has in operation a machine which produces terne plates in a continuous roll. The blank steel sheets are simply fed into a set of rollers and they come out at the other end of the machine all coated, polished and soldered into a continuous sheet. This is how the Yankee manufacturers are going to give us cheaper tin and terne plates than ever before, if we only give them a little time.

An improved machine for the manufacture of tin plate has been invented by Samuel Y. Buckman of Philadelphia. This machine is claimed, will turn out in the same time a product five times as great as that turned out by the old method The question that naturally suggests itself is: What incentive would Mr. Buckman have had to make his invention had not the McKinley Tariff made the manufacture of tin plate in the United States possible?

Senator Gorman made a great speech in the Upper House of Congress the other day. He ridiculed the picayune policy of the reformers" of the lower House, who had defeated the measure looking to an adequate increase in our navy, and eloquently declared that he, for one, was not willing to economize at the expense of the greatness and glory of his country.

"This is a billion-dollar nation," said Mr. Gorman, and needs billion-dollar appropriations." The Maryland Senator is said to be a good deal of a Randall Democrat.

A New York Free-trade paper announces that a copper trust has been formed which embraces the whole world. It discreetly omits to attribute it to the American Tariff, however.



"You did not know? Then Michael must have forgotten to give you my messages."

"Did you really send messages to me?" he asked eagerly.

"Indeed I did," she answered, "and I have been thinking you quite unkind."

He looked at her again very searchingly, as she stood illuminated in the evening light that touched her brown hair with gold. She was wonderfully pretty—prettier than he had ever seen her yet; it was as if she had suddenly bloomed into fresh sweetness and brightness. Her altered style of dress had something to do with her new aspect; but Aaron, being a man, could not be expected to understand this. He did full justice to her beauty, but he took no pleasure in it. And yet when she spoke again and drew him gently to a seat by the open window, he was touched by the tender gentleness of the face. There was a look of humility in the liquid eyes that softened him.

"I never received any message," he said, still gazing at her. "I should have come sooner if I had. I thought you wished to forget old times."

Olive looked up suddenly. "Why did you think that?" she asked in a tremulous tone.

"Well, I can hardly say." He looked down awkwardly. "But perhaps it won't do any harm to tell you that it was Michael's fault," he added, a deep flush mounting to his forehead. "He treats old friends as if they were dust. He gives himself airs, and walks past me as if I were a gate-post. Take heed, Olive; a man who forgets his friend may be faithless to his sweetheart."

"You must not say such things," said Olive, flushing in her turn. "Michael is preoccupied—that's all. I am very sorry that he slighted you, Aaron, but it must be unintentional. He is absorbed in his own concerns. He is clever, you know, and his brain is always at work."

"Yes, yes; his brain is always at work; I know that well enough. And it's all for self that he works—mark that, Olive. He means to get on, and he will get on; and he doesn't care who falls as long as he can rise."

Olive sighed, then looked up again. "I don't know how to talk to you," she said. "You had a better opinion of him in days gone by."

"I didn't know all that was in him in days gone by," answered Aaron, lifting his gloomy eyes to hers. "He's a juggernaut, Olive—that's what he is. Don't let him crush you under his wheels. As for me, it doesn't matter much. I'm only a poor fellow at my best."

"I am not afraid for myself. He is always good to me," she said, with a little flash of womanly indignation. "My only concern is for you, Aaron. You are out of health and out of spirits. I hope you haven't forgotten Jane."

"Forgotten her!" The red flush mounted to his forehead again. "Is

HE LOOKED AT HER SEARCHINGLY.

that likely? I'm not one of the forgetful sort. Only I daren't think of her too much, because there are thoughts that drive a man wild. When I'm lonesome in my room at night her dear face comes before me and makes my heart ache with a bitter, gnawing pain."

"Oh, Aaron! what do you mean?" cried Olive in distress. "Jane would not pain anyone—you least of all! Why can't you two be happy together?"

"Happiness is for other people who have got brains," said Aaron, bitterly. "They've lowered my wages, Olive, and they've taken away my hope of making a home for Jane. You'd have thought, perhaps, that Michael, who's so much with Mr. Edward, would have said a word in my favor. But if he did say anything it was against me."

Olive grew very pale. "Oh, Aaron," she answered, faintly, "I am afraid you are unjust. Michael cannot have spoken against you. But don't lose heart," she added, trying to brighten him. "And don't lose confidence in yourself. Jane will wait years for you, dear Aaron; I am sure of that. How I wish I could do something to comfort you!"

"You may need comfort for yourself yet, my girl," he said, in a quiet voice.

The words haunted her after he was gone. She sat alone by the window and watched the golden lights fading from the housetops; and it seemed as if the falling dusk had cast a gloom over her own spirit. All the pain and sorrows of others' lives were pressing upon her own life. All her vague doubts were taking definite shape, and menacing her future. She was almost sorry that she had sent for Aaron, and yet she knew that she had acted for the best.

CHAPTER VIII.

"LIKE SWEET BELLS JANGLED OUT OF TUNE AND HARSH."

Two young faces were sheltered under the light shadow of some larches in Kew Gardens. It was a Sunday afternoon; Sunday groups were scattered all over the grounds, and the man followed their movements with a look of disgust; but the girl, sitting quietly on the grass, took in all the beauty of the place with pure and simple delight. The sun of paradise seemed to be shining on these golden paths; it was one of those moments when a poor daughter of earth has caught a glimpse of that old garden where God's first pair of lovers rejoiced together. They had talked a little, but silence seemed to suit them best. It was a rare thing for Michael Chase to be silent; but there were matters in his mind that he did not care to discuss with his companion. He had been kind—languidly kind perhaps—but Olive was well contented. He had spent some hours in her company without finding a single fault with anything that she wore, or said, or did. She could enjoy the bliss of sitting by his side in peace. This she thought, was the sort of happiness that she had always waited and longed for. Flowers, the soft shade of trees, summer sunlight, and the presence of the man who was the sole king of her heart. What more could a woman desire? But she did not give voice to her joy. If you talk about happiness it is too apt to desert you. It is an unrestful spirit, who always hovers over us with wings outspread, ready for an instant flight.

Some one passing by the couple under the larches said to himself that the man was not half worthy of the girl. Her face, with its rich, sunlit loveliness, had haunted Seaward Aylstone for many a day; and now he came upon it unawares, glowing out of the soft gloom of the trees. He had come down to Kew to study certain effects of light and shade, and then almost forgot the purpose that had brought him there.

Yes; it was the same face that he had seen bending over the flowers in the Regent street shop, and it had seemed to him that one of his vague dreams of beauty had suddenly taken shape and become a reality. But this was the first time he had ever seen her out of the shop and its surroundings, and all her charms seemed doubled and trebled to-day. Her lips, scarlet as japonica blossoms, were parted in an unconscious smile. Hitherto he had only beheld her grave; now she was quietly, yet girlishly gay. Until this moment he had not realized how young she was, nor how new the world appeared to her. That fresh delight, that untroubled belief which only comes once in a lifetime, these glorious follies of youth, were hers still.

The young man by her side, short, slightly made and blue-eyed, inspired Seaward with sudden and unutterable detestation. The young man's eyes had a cunning and complacent twinkle in them, and they were set too near together. Yet he was what women call "nice looking," and had a fresh complexion and fair, curly hair; and his clothes were really very well made and carefully—too carefully put on. It was clear that he did not belong to 'Arry and his friends, and his face gave evidence of sober and decorous living. But instead of respecting him for his virtues, Seaward Aylstone only disliked him the more for them. It was wrong, it was unreasonable, but it was human. There is a certain form of moral excellence which never fails to be exasperating.

The pair were quite unconscious of his scrutiny; the young man was too much self-absorbed to notice him, and the girl was too happy to be observant. He went his way, feeling unaccountably soured, and left them still sitting in their shady nook under the trees.

But if Seaward Aylstone had lingered a little longer in their neighborhood he would have seen a change in the lovely face that had been so bright with innocent joy. Olive's cup was so full that it brimmed over at last. Instead of preserving that spell of blissful silence unbroken, she was unwise enough to speak.

"Michael, is not this a perfect day? Is it possible for us ever to be happier than we are at this moment?"

The curl of his lip answered her even before his words came. Her question had broken in upon the great plans that he was making for the future; and, in truth, success was so near that he had a right to think of using it. It was no vague vision that he had been conjuring up, the goal was all but gained, and already he was building, in fancy, the palace in which he should take his rest. Rest! The word had no real meaning for him, the longings in his heart could never be stilled, never be satisfied by the attainment of his first desire. Poor Olive's little speech stirred up an angry scorn within him. He had been striving with all his might for grand things, and any of the commonest pleasures in life were good enough for her.

"I am not quite such a fool," he said, "as to mistake a lazy hour in the sunshine for perfect happiness. If this was the best moment that life could give me I should not care to go on living. Olive, you have no aspirations. You do not want to rise, you do not sympathize with me in my effort to succeed. It is disappointing, very disappointing to find that you are just as commonplace and unambitious as you used to be at Eastmeon."

For an instant she did not reply. There were the same velvet glades, the same rich foliage, the same blaze of flame-colored blossoms before her eyes, but the glory of the gardens was gone. The gates of her Eden had closed without a single note of warning, the bright spirit, who had been singing his sweet song in her ears, had soared far out of reach. Her golden hour was over.

"I am sorry that I have disappointed you," she said at last. Her voice was as musical as ever, but there was a touch of proud patience in her manner that irritated him more than pettishness would have done. Clever as he was, high as he had risen, he had failed of late to make her acknowledge his superiority. And he knew that he had not spoken truly in saying that she was the same girl of the old Eastmeon days. She was, in some respects, a different Olive, far more cultivated, far more beautiful, and with a slow growing consciousness of her own worth.

"You don't appreciate me," he went on, venting on her the pent-up anger of weeks. "Any idle fellow who had not two ideas in his head would have suited you as well as I do. You ask for nothing better than common enjoyment, cheap holiday pleasures, such as any workingman can give his sweetheart. And I have been toiling and racking my brains to win money and a high social position for us both!"

"Michael," she said gently, yet bravely, "you are saying things that are not true. No one could ever have suited me as well as the man I have always loved. And I am not unambitious; I, too, have dreamed of a higher life, and have striven after my ideal in my own way."

"In your own way, yes; but not in my way," he answered quickly, with an angry glitter in his blue eyes.

"Perhaps not quite in your way, Michael. I cannot believe—I never have believed—that success is the sole object of existence. Nor do I think that success alone ever yet made a man or woman happy. George Eliot says that

IN KEW GARDENS.

'we can only have the highest happiness, such as goes along with being a great man, by having wide thoughts, and much feeling for the rest of the world as well as ourselves.'"

"George Eliot was a mere dreamer, with the gift of telling her dreams in good English," he cried, impatiently. "I suppose that idiot, Samuel Wake, has been giving her books to you, and making you more sentimental and cloudy than you were before. Why don't you read Smiles and clear the mist away from your brain?"

"I have read Smiles, Michael," she replied quietly. "And I am weak enough to care more for the Robert Stephenson who took thought for little children and birds, than for the great inventor. The very side of him that you think lowest, seems to me highest. Remember I am not depreciating his splendid energy, I only mean that it was not the noblest part of man, nor could it, without other qualities, have made him really great."

The sparkle of wrath had died out of Michael's eyes; but his face expressed a cold contempt.

"We are wasting time here," he said, frigidly. "I will take you back to your uncle's house, Olive; and then I will go home to my own room. This hot day has given me a headache."

She was anxious and remorseful in an instant, ready to blame herself for not having seen that he was suffering. She had been wrapped in a happy dream under the trees, and all the while he had been sitting by her side, feeling weary and ill! And then she had worried him with her talk, and made the headache worse.

"Oh! Michael," she said, rising, and looking at him with a glance that few men could have met unmoved; "I am afraid I have been selfish. It was for my sake that we came here, dear; and you have paid dearly for the pleasure you have given me. What can I do for you?"

"Nothing," he answered, as coldly as before. "I shall go to my room and rest. Mine is a hard-working brain, and anything in the shape of a dispute always disturbs me."

"Dear Michael, if any words of mine have disturbed you I am more than sorry. As to disputes, we will never have any more. We are always one in heart, are we not?"

As she spoke she clung to his arm for a second, trembling, and with her heart beating. He disengaged himself at once.

"People are looking at us," he said. "Do remember that we are in Kew gardens, and not in Eastmeon fields! I am in no mood now for scenes and sentimental talk, Olive."

She looked at him again once, steadily and wistfully, with eyes that seemed to read him through and through. Then she walked on quietly by his side, pale, but calm; and troubled him with no more loving words or inconvenient demonstrations.

The Sunday throngs were crowding all about them; fathers and mothers with their children, girls walking happily, sometimes noisily, with their sweethearts. Their voices and laughter seemed to come from an outside world in which Olive had no part. She scarcely knew whether they were phantoms or living people; only Michael, with his cold set face, was miserably real. He would not look at her, he did not speak, and they reached the station and got into a train in silence.

CHAPTER IX.

"GREAT FEELINGS HATH SHE OF HER OWN."

Uncle Wake was alone in the house when Olive came in; his wife had gone to see their married daughter, and had left him, surrounded with books, at the open window of the sitting-room upstairs. He had not thought that Olive would return till evening.

When he opened the door and saw her standing outside alone, he knew that the time he was looking for was nigh at hand. It was a time that he dreaded, for there was no torture on earth that Samuel Wake would not have endured to save a woman from pain. But who does not know those dark places where we must leave our beloved ones to walk alone? It is their feet, not ours, that must tread the thorny path; we can but wait till the trial is ended, before we come with our balms of healing. And the old man, wise with the knowledge of one who has studied humanity, was waiting patiently for the hour when his help would be needed.

"So you have come back to cheer the old uncle in his solitude," he said, as she entered. "My wife has gone to spend the evening with poor Jessie."

She tried to speak, but her lips trembled, and the words would not come.

"You are tired, my child," he added, with a tenderness that set her tears flowing. "Go and lie down on the old sofa in the parlor upstairs; it is a good resting place, as I have reason to know. No need to talk to the old uncle! He understands silence, and it comforts him to look at you, even if he does not hear your voice."

Already soothed, although she could not hide her tears, Olive went straight to her own little room, and laid aside the pretty bonnet that she had trimmed with such natural pleasure. What had she to do with "the outward adorning" any more? A sore heart has little thought for the body that contains it. Poor Olive tossed the bonnet on the bed, and glanced with disgust at the bunch of scarlet poppies and wheat-ears that she had arranged with skillful fingers. Michael had not given them one look, and they had been worn for his eyes alone.

It was no small consolation to feel that she need not wear a mask before Uncle Wake. He had seen that she was crying, and she knew that he would not question her. She went softly down to the large parlor, and made her way to the old chintz-covered sofa that was pushed into a shady corner out of the light, and then, worn out with her sorrow, she closed her eyes and lay still.

Large men, like Samuel Wake, often tread lightly, and his niece did not hear his approach till he came to her side, speaking in the deep, kindly voice that always conveyed ideas of help and strength.

"Come, Olive," he said, "I am as good a tea-maker as you can find anywhere. Drink this and eat some of my toast. Young people always forget food when they go out and take their pleasure."

To please him the weary brown head lifted itself from its resting-place; Olive ate and drank, and was surprised to find herself really better for the tea. He went back to his books, and she sank again on the sofa cushions, but presently her voice called him to her side once more.

"Uncle, do you mind sitting nearer to me? I am so very, very lonely."

The poor voice quavered sadly. Samuel Wake rose from his seat and drew a chair close to the couch.

"What is it, my child?" he asked, laying his hand on her hair. "A lover's quarrel?"

"Yes," she whispered. "The first we have ever had."

"Well, well, we all know that lovers never part after a first quarrel," he said, in a quiet matter-of-fact tone that calmed her nerves. "What was it all about, little one, if an old man may ask?"

"It arose out of a very simple speech of mine which seemed to annoy Michael," answered Olive, her cheeks

DID NOT HEAR HIS APPROACH.

flushing and paling as she recalled the afternoon's experience. "We were sitting under the trees in Kew Gardens, and I asked him if we could possibly be happier than we were then?"

"Michael took offense because you were too easily contented, and one word followed another?" said Uncle Wake.

"Yes." Olive considered for a moment, and then repeated all that she could remember of the conversation. Afterwards a silence fell upon them both, and the roll of wheels in the Strand sounded but faintly in their ears. It was Olive who broke the pause.

"If I could only believe that this was merely a difference of opinion, and not a difference of spirit, I should be easier," she said. "But Michael seems to think that my ideal life is an absurd dream. He cannot realize any kind of happiness that is not founded on self-interest alone. He cannot comprehend any joy outside himself. Oh, how horrible it seems to say these things about the man whom I love with all my heart! Help me, Uncle Wake, speak kind words and comfort me!"

This was an appeal which Samuel had not expected to hear for many a day. He had not known that Olive had been rapidly gaining powers of penetration. He had not thought that the books he had given her would have done their work so soon. And how could he dare soothe her with false comfort, or give her the broken reed of a lie to lean upon? How could he throw dust in the eyes that saw Michael as he really was, and yet prayed to be blinded?

"Olive," he said, tenderly, "I am afraid it is the fate of nearly all good women to be somewhat disappointed in the men they love. A man's daily struggle with the world is almost sure to harden him. Every true woman has within her that capacity for self-sacrifice which makes it easy for her to comprehend the one great sacrifice. Like her Master, she longs to go about among the people, and do them good."

"But will he never feel as I do?" she asked, mournfully.

"Not altogether, perhaps. Olive, you must learn to love him without giving up the best part of yourself for his sake. You must not pluck out your own white wings because he cannot soar. If you do this, you will neither content him nor yourself. You will always be haunted by the sense of loss, and he will know that you are not satisfied."

She turned her eyes upon him with a gaze of intense anxiety.

"How can two walk together unless their spirits are one?" she said, with a sigh.

"Bodily union and spiritual disunion—one sees it every day," Samuel Wake answered. "If you marry a man whose thoughts are not your thoughts, nor his ways your ways, you must prepare to tread a difficult path, my child. Your own heart must help you in the matter; love, and the instincts of a true wife, can make a woman wise and strong."

"And I love him, I do love him!" she said. "Perhaps he is ill and suffering at this moment, and I am not near him!"

If she had been near him she would have beheld him making a fresh toilet in high good humor. Edward Battersby had met him, and had invited him to dine at a fashionable restaurant that evening.

"Men are made of tougher materials than you fancy," Uncle Wake replied, with a reassuring smile. "He looked well enough when I saw him. Take my word for it, that headache was an excuse for ill-temper. Don't be fussy about him, my dear. He will find his way back to you when the fit is over."

Then he brought one of the books that were piled upon the table, and began to read a poem aloud. The verses were well chosen, and his voice was pleasant to her ears. So the afternoon glided into evening, and when Mrs. Wake came home, more pensive and shadowy than ever after her visit to Jessie, Olive was able to meet her with cheerfulness. It was hard to see Michael's vacant place at the supper table; but Uncle Wake encouraged her with smiles, and talked quite openly of the absent lover.

"If he does not come in on Monday or Tuesday, I shall go and look him up," he said. "Ah, Mrs. Wake, how unreasonable you used to be if I ever dared to have a headache! It is only women who are allowed to be invalids. A lover ought to have an iron constitution."

"You always had," his wife remarked, "but Michael is not made of iron, and he looks as if he had nerves. Perhaps he is a little irritable sometimes. I know he has a short manner, but what is manner when a man is hardworking and steady? When I looked at our poor Jessie to-day, I could not help thinking of Olive's good fortune."

For years, everybody had been talking to Olive about her good fortune. Who was she, that such a clever young man should have set his heart upon her? The girl had always been humble and grateful, and she was humble and grateful still; only a subtle change was stealing over the humility and gratitude. She did not think less of Michael, nor was she less lowly in mind, but she had begun to use certain faculties which had been undeveloped in her village home.

She had learned lately that there are certain aspirations which cannot be stifled, even at love's command, without self-degradation. Truly he who findeth his life in this world only, shall lose it; the worship of things that perish in the using destroys all spiritual life in the worshiper. Olive had found out this truth.

When she lay down to rest that night she fell into a peaceful sleep, and dreamed of the old downs and fields of her childhood. Michael was roaming with her through those calm meadows, rich with the purple and gold of summer. He was once more the younger and simpler Michael of the past; they were happy in the old-fashioned way of rustic lovers. Then Jane and Aaron joined them, and they followed the course of the rivulet through the grass, and laughed for very gladness of heart.

She awoke suddenly in the light of a London day, with that dream-laughter ringing in her ears. And then all the bitterness of yesterday came back like a flood, and she remembered that she and Michael had drifted apart.

But downstairs there was the every-day life awaiting her, full of its wholesome work and cheerfulness. And there was a note from Michael, addressed to herself, and written late on Sunday night.

"Dearest Olive" (it ran), "Do not wonder at my absence for a few days. I hope to bring you good news when I come. My head is better.

"Yours as ever, M. C."

CHAPTER X.

"HOW THE OLD, OLD TIES ARE LOOSENED."

Olive lived cheerfully on that brief note all through the week. Michael had forgiven her, and the world was bright again.

He came to see her on Sunday afternoon, but the visit was short. Edward Battersby had claimed him for the evening. All his dreams were about to be realized, success was within his grasp, and Olive listened to his explanations with wonder and delight. There was no doubt as to the working of his new plan; it had already been tested with the most satisfactory results, and was to have a longer and fuller trial. Meanwhile Edward Battersby was overwhelming him with tokens of good will. Everyone in the works was aware of his exaltation; he was to receive more substantial rewards later on, but even now he was recognized as a person of the highest importance.

"What does Aaron say to all this?" asked Olive, when Michael paused to take breath. "I wish he would come and see me."

Michael frowned impatiently.

"Why do you think of Aaron?" he said; "he was always a gloomy fool who could not help himself, and lately he has been insufferable."

"He is unhappy, Michael." Her face was troubled. "You see, he has long been wanting to make a home for Jane, and when they lowered his wages he lost heart. But now that your success is assured, dear, you will be kind to him?"

"Kind to him!" Michael repeated angrily. "I shall be heartily glad to see the last of him, and hear the last of his maundering talk about old times."

"But he was our early friend," she said sadly, "and there is poor Jane to be considered."

"I don't know why I should consider Jane," returned Michael loftily. "She certainly has no claim on me. But this is always the case, when a man succeeds in life, all his old acquaintances hang round his neck like millstones. He is not allowed to enjoy the fruits of his own toil alone."

"Dear Michael!" her hand softly touched his. "Ought one to enjoy the fruits of one's toil alone?"

"You are a most extraordinary girl, Olive," he said, in the indulgent tone she knew so well. "You never lose a chance of saying something sentimental—something taken from one of your favorite books! But never mind, I will not let anything mar our pleasure to-day. You are free to talk to your uncle, and tell him all our good news."

Her face brightened in an instant.

"Dear Uncle Wake," she said, "he is always so glad to hear of anyone's prosperity."

"Well, he has had little enough of his own to be glad of," remarked Michael, with a contemptuous laugh. "What will he say when he has to part with you, Olive? Anyone can see that you are the light of this house; but I can't lend my illuminator to other people much longer. And I wish you would give up that wretched flower business, little woman."

"Don't ask me to give it up just yet," she said, in a sweet voice of entreaty. "Please don't. I will promise to be very good and obedient by and by."

"I suppose I must be contented with that promise," he answered, affably, "but I am glad you keep well out of sight at that flower shop. I don't want my wife's face to be known to the pub-

SHE SCARCELY NOTICED HIM.

lic yet. Do you know, child, I intend that you shall create a sensation? You will be a noted beauty one of these days, if you take care of yourself and do as I tell you."

A richer bloom rose to the soft cheek, but the lips quivered as if with pain.

"I should hate notoriety," she said, proudly.

"Nonsense! you won't hate anything in your new life," he replied, kissing her. "It will be a life of charming dresses and jewels; what can a woman desire more?"

"Oh, I shall want much more than that," she answered, looking frankly up at him with clear eyes.

But he only laughed, and went his way.

More days went and came, and he did not come, but frequent notes made amends for his absence. Olive went about her daily business with the lightest of hearts and the brightest of faces. Uncle Wake rejoiced with her in her joy, and Aunt Wake talked of nothing but weddings and bridal array. Sometimes when Olive looked back to the Sunday afternoon in Kew Gardens, it seemed very dim and far distant. She could hardly recognize herself in the girl who had sat under the larches and had been so passionately miserable that day.

Ah, she would ask Michael to take her to the gardens again when he had time enough to spare. She must have been in a foolish mood when they were there last, or his headache, perhaps,

[Continued on page 3.]

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HE Missed his Opportunity! DON'T Miss Yours, Reader. The majority neglect their opportunities, and from that cause live in poverty and die in obscurity! Harrowing despair is the lot of many, as they look back on lost, forever lost, opportunity. **Life is passing!** Reach out. Be up and doing. Improve your opportunity, and secure prosperity, preference, peace. It was said by a philosopher, that "the Goddess of Fortune offers a golden opportunity to each person at some period of life; embrace the chance, and she pours out her riches; fail to do so and she departs, *never* to return." How shall you find the GOLDEN opportunity? Investigate every chance that appears worthy, and of fair promise; that is what all successful men do. Here is an opportunity, such as is not often within the reach of laboring people. Improved, it will give, at least, a grand start in life. The GOLDEN opportunity for many is here. **Money** to be made rapidly and honorably by any industrious person of either sex. All ages. You can do the work and live at home, wherever you are. Even beginners are easily earning from $5 to $10 per day. You can do as well if you will work. not too hard, but industriously; and you can increase your income as you go on. You can give spare time only, or all your time to the work. Easy to learn. Capital not required. We start you. All is comparatively new and really wonderful. We instruct and show you how, **free.** Failure unknown among our workers. No room to explain here. Write and learn all **free,** by return mail. Unwise to delay. Address at once. **H. Hallett & Co., Box 880, Portland, Maine.**

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"NERVITIS" (Piver's French Nerve Remedy) is sold with a **Written Guarantee** to cure all Nervous diseases, such as Weak Memory, Loss of Brain Power, Nervousness, Headache, Wakefulness, Lost Manhood, Lassitude, all drains and loss of power in either sex, caused by over-exertion or youthful indiscretion, which ultimately lead to Infirmity, Consumption and Insanity. Price, $1.00 a package. With every $5 order we give a written guarantee to cure or refund money. By mail to any address. PIVER'S REMEDY CO., Toledo, O.

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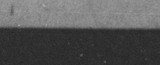
SPECIAL RUN No. 19.
GREATEST VALUE ON EARTH.
Tyler's Famous Antique Oak Roll Curtain Desk complete, see special circulars.
No. 4004, 3 ft. 6 in. long, net $16.00
No. 4009, 4 ft. 6 in. " " $21.00
No. 4010, 5 ft. long, - - " $23.00
Also see new 150 page catalogue for 1892. Cream out of about 40 per cent from former list. BOOKS FREE, postage 10c. Shipped from St. Louis, Mo., or Indianapolis, Ind.
BANK COUNTERS A SPECIALTY.
We refer to every Bank in Thirty States.
TYLER DESK CO., St. Louis, Mo.

FAT FOLKS REDUCED



Mrs. L. M. Campbell Argyle, Wis., says: The accompanying statement of my weight and measurements will show the results of five months' treatment.

	Before.	After.	Loss.
Weight	230 lbs	205 lbs	25 lbs
Bust	43 in.	38 in.	10 in.
Waist	43 in.	31 in.	11 in.
Hips	53 in.	40 in.	13 in.

PATIENTS TREATED BY MAIL. CONFIDENTIAL.
Harmless, and with no starving, inconvenience, or bad effects. For particulars address, with 6 cents in stamps,
DR. O. W. F. SNYDER, McVICKER'S THEATER, CHICAGO ILL.

OLIVE.

[Continued from page 2.]

had made him fractious. His letters were so affectionate and kind that her doubts were all beginning to disappear. He had been hardened, absorbed; every nerve had been strained in his long struggle, but now that the end was gained there would be peace. Yes, and leisure for thoughts of others and good deeds and gentle words.

The one cloud in her bright sky was Aaron. She had written to him once or twice but there was no reply, and he never fulfilled his promise of coming to see her again. Jane was beginning to despair, but Olive still wrote to her in a cheerful strain, begging her not to give up all hope. Surely something could be done for Aaron by and by; and if Michael still refused to come to the aid of his old friend Olive resolved to take the matter into her own hands. In some way or other Aaron should be helped out of the slough of despond.

She was so busy with her own thoughts and hopes that although Seaward Aylstone came several times to the florist's shop she scarcely noticed him. As in a dream she heard his calm voice, ordering sprays of ivory and roses, and in a dream still she wove the flowers and leaves together. She did not know that his glance always turned to the corner where she sat with her pretty curly brown head bent over her work. She did not know that he lingered long at the counter in the vain hope of seeing her lift her eyes or of hearing her speak. Another girl less absolutely true of heart would have observed his frequent comings and goings and have drawn her own conclusions. But Olive was under a potent spell.

At last, when the days were sultry and still and London was emptying fast, Michael came to see her again. He came, as he had been wont to do, on a Sunday afternoon and found Olive in the parlor upstairs. At the sight of him the Wakes, husband and wife, discreetly vanished. And they said to each other in confidence that they had never seen him look so worn and strange. Olive, too, was struck with this "strangeness" and met him with an anxiety that shaded her joy.

"Dear, you have worked too hard," she said.

Yet as she looked at him again she saw that he had gained something by the loss of his fresh color; the pallor gave a new refinement to his face. His clothes, too, seemed to be worn in a new and easier fashion. He moved less stiffly and spoke more quietly.

"I believe I should have broken down entirely," he said, "if it had not been for the sea breezes. The Battersbys are at South sea, and I have been running down to see them."

"Then you are quite intimate with them now, Michael? Are they nice people? Is Mrs. Battersby a good, motherly woman? Are there any daughters? Oh, I am so glad they are going to be kind to us!" cried poor Olive in her simplicity.

An uneasy look flitted across Michael's face.

"My dear girl, you should not fly into raptures on small occasions," he remarked, coldly. "How is one to answer such a string of questions? First of all, there is no Mrs. Battersby. And, as Mr. Battersby is a feeble old man whose mind is failing, I cannot get very intimate with him."

"Oh," said Olive in a disappointed tone; "and there is no daughter?"

"Well, yes, there is a daughter." He admitted the fact with a curious reluctance. "But she is a good deal older than you are; and—and you would not find her a sympathetic person, I think."

"Then she is not nice, is she?" Olive asked.

"I really don't know what you mean by 'nice;' it is a woman's word."

Michael tried to smile naturally, and only produced a strange contortion of the lips.

"But if people are not sympathetic they can't be nice," persisted Olive unwisely. "You think her horrid, and don't like to say so."

He flushed angrily.

"I have never thought anything so preposterous," he said. "I only meant that Miss Battersby was calm and sensible, and not given to romantic dreaming."

The speech was spoken in a tone that pained Olive deeply. She strove to talk on as if nothing had hurt her, but she was not able to pretend a cheerfulness that she did not feel. Michael had not said a word about their future plans; he did not tell her that she must soon come to a new home. He talked in a vague way of changes at the works, and of old Mr. Battersby's uncertain life, and said that Edward Battersby hated trouble and business. And then he suddenly got up to go, and gave her a cold kiss at parting.

"When shall I see you again, Michael?" she asked.

"I don't know. I wish I could fix a day for coming," he answered; "but Edward is always wanting me, and I am so worried and hurried that there is scarcely time to think. However, I will write if I do not come."

When he had gone, Olive went away to her little room and sat down by the bed in utter bewilderment. The person that she loved, her promised husband, of whom she had thought hour after hour, what had become of him? It was not the old Michael who had just left her, but some one with a different manner and a cold heart. Success had come, that success which had been so longed for, and was this all that it had brought? The window was left open, but the hot London air that came in did not cool her burning temples. Oh, to be at Eastmoen now, and feel the breeze blowing fresh from the old hills.

Uncle Wake did not like the aspect of affairs, and saw that Olive was looking pale and sad. He sent her to church with his wife, and meditated over the state of things without deciding on what was best to be done. It seemed to him that Michael was disposed to draw back; but if it were so, Samuel was not a man to drag him forward. Better that this rare flower should wither on its stalk, than that an unwilling hand should be forced to gather it.

A fortnight crept slowly by, and Michael neither wrote nor came. Olive began to fear that he was ill, and would have written a line of inquiry if they had parted less coldly. The suspense was almost intolerable; but she did not want to look like a victim, and she went and came as usual, dressed as prettily as ever, and wore her mask of cheerfulness with unflinching bravery. Her sweetness and courage went straight to the hearts of the Wakes. Mrs. Wake was so stirred that she was lifted quite out of her melancholy little self, and astonished her husband by displaying unwonted tact and wisdom.

Sunday afternoon came round again, and the three were sitting in their parlor upstairs, with doors and windows wide open, trying to pretend that they were not expecting anyone. Olive had got a large volume propped up on the table before her, and turned its pages although she could not read a line. Suddenly the house bell rang loudly, as if it had been pulled by an impatient hand; and the sound drove all the color out of Olive's face. Mrs. Wake was off the sofa with a bound.

"I will go and see who it is," she said, and was gone in an instant.

Samuel and Olive sat in silence; they could hear each other breathe. Heavy steps were coming quickly upstairs, and drowning Mrs. Wake's light tread. A man's figure appeared in the doorway, and the girl started up, trembling, and went towards him; but it was not Michael Chase. It was Aaron who stood before her, looking so pale and wild that she gave a cry of fear.

"You have brought bad news!" she panted out. "Is Michael ill or dead? What has happened to him?

[To be continued.]

They poulticed her feet and poulticed her head,
And blistered her back till 'twas smarting and red,
Tried tonics, elixirs, pain-killers and salves,
(Though grandma declared it was nothing but "nerves.")
And the poor woman thought she must certainly die,
Till "Favorite Prescription" she happened to try.
No wonder its praises so loudly they speak,
She grew better at once and was well in a week.

The torturing pains and distressing nervousness which accompany, at times, certain forms of "female weakness," yield like magic to Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. It is purely vegetable, perfectly harmless, and adapted to the delicate organization of woman. It allays and subdues the nervous symptoms and relieves the pain accompanying functional and organic troubles.

It's a legitimate medicine—an invigorating, restorative tonic, a soothing and strengthening nervine, and a positive remedy for "female weaknesses" and ailments. All functional disturbances, irregularities, and derangements are cured by it. There's nothing like it in the way it acts—there's nothing like it in the way it's sold. It's *guaranteed* to give satisfaction in every case, or the money paid for it is promptly refunded.

Read the guarantee on the wrapper. You lose nothing if it doesn't help you—but it will.

What is CASTORIA

Castoria is Dr. Samuel Pitcher's prescription for Infants and Children. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. It is a harmless substitute for Paregoric, Drops, Soothing Syrups, and Castor Oil. It is Pleasant. Its guarantee is thirty years' use by Millions of Mothers. Castoria destroys Worms and allays feverishness. Castoria prevents vomiting Sour Curd, cures Diarrhœa and Wind Colic. Castoria relieves teething troubles, cures constipation and flatulency. Castoria assimilates the food, regulates the stomach and bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. Castoria is the Children's Panacea—the Mother's Friend.

Castoria.

"Castoria is an excellent medicine for children. Mothers have repeatedly told me of its good effect upon their children."
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"Castoria is the best remedy for children of which I am acquainted. I hope the day is not far distant when mothers will consider the real interest of their children, and use Castoria instead of the various quack nostrums which are destroying their loved ones, by forcing opium, morphine, soothing syrup and other hurtful agents down their throats, thereby sending them to premature graves."
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Castoria.

"Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me."
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"Our physicians in the children's department have spoken highly of their experience in their outside practice with Castoria, and although we only have among our medical supplies what is known as regular products, yet we are free to confess that the merits of Castoria has won us to look with favor upon it."
UNITED HOSPITAL AND DISPENSARY, Boston, Mass.
ALLEN C. SMITH, *Pres.*

The Centaur Company, 77 Murray Street, New York City.

PISO'S REMEDY FOR CATARRH
PRICE 50 CTS.
IT IS THE BEST, EASIEST TO USE, & THE CHEAPEST.
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MYSTIC CURE FOR RHEUMATISM AND NEURALGIA. CURES IN A DAY

A New and Wonderful Discovery

which has revolutionized the treatment of these diseases. Its action upon the system is remarkable and mysterious. It removes at once the cause and the disease immediately disappears, the first dose greatly benefits. It is recommended only for Rheumatism and Neuralgia, but for these it is a quick and radical cure, as multitudes who have used it testify. It contains no anodynes and is perfectly harmless. Ask your druggist to procure it if he does not have it on hand.

Guarantee. If first bottle does not benefit you, druggist will refund money.

Write for treatise and testimonials.

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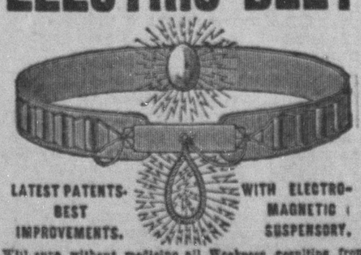
ELECTRIC BELT



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No. 819 Broadway, New York.

RAILROADS

BALD EAGLE VALLEY RAILROAD.—TIME Table, Nov. 16, 1891.

STATIONS	Dis	A.M	A.M	P.M
			WESTWARD	
LOCK HAVEN		4 40	9 15	3 20
Flemington—f	1.8	4 43	9 18	3 23
Mill Hall	3.0	4 45	9 21	3 24
Beech Creek	5.3	4 50	9 23	3 28
Eagleville—f	9.9	4 59	9 26	3 40
Howard	14.5	5 07	9 44	4 49
Mt. Eagle—f	17.7	5 14	9 48	4 54
Curtin	19.9	5 18	9 01	5 02
Milesburg	23.5	5 25	10 11	5 19
BELLEFONTE	25.2	5 25	10 26	5 20
Milesburg	28.5	5 45	10 35	5 30
Snow Shoe Int	34.8	5 46	10 40	5 19
Unionville	23.5	5 55	10 48	5 41
Julian	32.9	6 06	10 59	5 50
Martha	37.0	6 15	11 26	5 59
Port Matilda	40.4	6 21	1129	6 06
Hannah—f	43.7	6 28	11 36	6 13
Fowler—f	45.0	6 30	11 40	6 15
Dix—f	46.3	6 33	11 32	6 12
Bald Eagle	49.3	6 40	11 25	6 25
Vail	51.2	6 44	11 44	6 29
East Tyrone	53.0	6 45	11 48	6 32
TYRONE	54.2	6 15	11 55	6 40

STATIONS	Dis	A.M	P.M	P.M
		EASTWARD		
TYRONE		7 55	4 10	7 25
East Tyrone	1.3	8 02	4 17	7 32
Vail	3.1	8 15	4 29	7 36
Bald Eagle	5.0	8 10	4 24	7 41
Dix—f	8.0	8 15	4 30	7 47
Fowler—f	9.3	8 17	4 33	7 50
Hannah—f	10.6	8 21	4 37	7 54
Port Matilda	13.9	8 28	4 44	8 01
Martha	17.3	8 36	4 52	8 10
Julian	21.4	8 44	5 01	8 20
Unionville	25.8	8 55	5 10	8 30
Snow Shoe Int	29.5	9 03	4 17	8 40
Milesburg	30.8	9 07	5 20	8 44
BELLEFONTE	33.5	9 17	4 30	8 54
Milesburg	30.8	9 22	4 40	9 18
Curtin	34.4	9 46	4 47	9 19
Mt Eagle—f	36.6	9 51	4 55	9 28
Howard	39.8	10 01	5 02	9 28
Eagleville—f	44.4	10 15	5 10	9 40
Beech Creek	45 0	10 20	5 13	9 45
Mill Hall	51.3	10 35	5 28	10 01
Flemington	52.5	10 28	5 27	10 06
LOCK HAVEN	54.2	10 45	5 30	10 10

LEWISBURG AND TYRONE RAILROAD Time Table in effect Dec. 14th, 1890.

Westward Dis.	Stations	Dis.	Eastward A.M	P.M
P.M A.M				
5 05 9 51	SCOTIA	25.6	9 21	4 47
5 25 10 21 5.3	Fairbrook	20.3	9 00	4 27
5 37 10 28 6.7	Penna. Furnace	16.9	8 56	4 15
5 44 10 34 10.6	Hostler f	15.0	8 50	4 08
5 50 10 46 12.3	Marengo f	13.0	8 43	4 01
5 57 10 52 13.5	Loverille f	12.1	8 37	3 75
6 04 10 58 15.2	Furnace Road f	10.4	8 31	3 49
6 08 11 02 15.8	Dungarvin f	9.8	8 27	3 46
6 18 11 10 18.2	Warriors Mark	7.4	8 19	3 37
6 28 11 20 20.5	Pennington	5.1	8 10	3 10
6 40 11 32 23.5	Stover	2.1	7 56	3 1
6 59 11 40 25.6	TYRONE		7 50	3 1

BELLEFONTE & SNOW SHOE RAILROAD.—Time Table, Nov. 21 1890.

Leaves Snow Shoe at 6.45 a m; arrives at Bellefonte at 8.45 a m.
Leaves Bellefonte at 10.20 a m; arrives at Snow Shoe at 12.10 a m.
Leaves Snow Shoe at 3.09 p m arrives at Bellefonte at 4.50 p m.
Leaves Bellefonte at 5.25 p m, arrives at Snow Shoe at 7.00 p m.
S S BLAIR, General Supt.

LEWISBURG AND TYRONE R. R.—BELLEFONTE, NITTANY AND LEMONT R. R. To take effect Nov. 24th, 1890

Dis.	Westward a.m.	p.m.		Eastward a.m.	p.m.
.0	5.50	2.15	MONTANDON	8.30	9.26
1.5	6.15	2.25	Ar. LEWISBURG Lv	8.20	9.16
1.5	6.15	2.25	Lv. LEWISBURG Ar		9.10
5.4	6.30	2.35	Bieni f		8.59
6.8	6.35	2.40	Vicksburg f		8.55
10.7	6.45	2.50	MIFFLINBURG		8.45
13.1	6.52	2.57	Barber f		8.38
15.2	6.58	3.03	Swengle f		8.30
16.1	7.00	3.05	Millmont		8.27
18.6	7.08	3.14	LAURELTON		8.17
23.5	7.19	3.25	Paradise f		8.05
25.9	7.23	3.33	Cherry Run f		7.57
32.2	7.43	3.45	Paddy Mt. Tunnel f		7.46
33.9	7.48	3.54	Ingleby f		7.39
36.6	7.53	4.00	Coburn		7.31
39.6	8.01	4.08	Zerby f		7.21
43.4	8.10	4.17	Rising Springs		7.12
46.2	8.18	4.25	Penn's Cave f		7.05
49.2	8.24	4.30	CENTRE HALL		6.58
51.6	8.32	4.37	Greggf		6.51
54.6	8.37	4.43	Linden Hall		6.45
56.7	8.42	4.48	OAK HALL		6.38
58.3	8.46	4.52	LEMONT		6.34
60.2	8.51	4.57	Dale Summit f		6.29
63.9	9.00	5.06	Pleasant Gap f		6.19
65.2	9.04	5.10	Axeman f		6.15
67.4	9.10	5.15	BELLEFONTE		6.10

CHAS E. PUGH		General Manager
ROBERT NEILSON		General Superintendent
E. B. WESTFALL		Superintendent

BELLEFONTE CENTRAL RAILROAD.—On and after Wednesday, August 7 1889, Trains on the Bellefonte and Buffalo Run Railroad will run as follows, leaving the PENN'A RAIL-ROAD STATION.

EASTWARD. No.6	No.2	Dir.	STATIONS	Dis.	WESTWARD No.1	No.
P.M	A.M				A.M	P.M
6 29	9 10	18.	Ar. BELLEFONTE, Lv	0.	6 00	3 00
6 13	9 03	17.	Scales	1.	6 07	3 09
6 08	8 59	16	Morris	2.	6 11	3 14
6 03	8 54	15.	Whitmer	4.	6 18	3 21
5 59	8 51		Linn		6 1[illegible]	3 23
5 57	8 48	12.5	Hunters	5.5	6 22	3 26
5 53	8 44	11.5	Filmore	6.8	9 26	3 30
5 47	8 40	9.5	Briarly	8.5	6 32	3 36
5 43	8 36	8.	Waddles	10.	6 38	3 43
	8 33		Matterns			3 45
	8 25		Stormstown			3 53
	8 19		Rail Bank			3 59
5 39	8 09	6.9	Scotia Crossing	11.1	6 45	4 09
5 24	7 25	2.	Krumride	16.	7 00	4
5 20	7 20	0.	Lv STATE COLLEGE Ar	18.	7 04	5

Trains will stop at stations marked "F" when signal is given or notice to Conductor.
Train 2 connects with Trains east and west E V R R and S S Branch.
Train 6 connects with Trains east on B E R and the S S Branch.
THOS. A. SHOEMAKER, Supt

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD (Philadelphia and Erie Division.)—On and after Dec. 24th, 1890.

	WESTWARD.	
ERIE MAIL leaves Phila daily	11 25	p m
" " Harrisburg	3 33	a m
" " William'sport	7 10	a m
" " Jersey Shore	7 31	a m
" " Lock Haven	7 55	a m
" " Renovo	8 55	a m
" arrives Erie	3 40	p m
GRA EX. l'ves Phila week d'ys	8 50	a m
" Harrsburg	12 00	m
" arrives at Wmsport	3 20	p m
" Lock Haven	4 10	p m
" " Renovo	5 15	p m
" " Kane	9 20	p m
Passengers by this train arrive in Bellefonte at	5 20	p m
FAST LINE leaves Phila week days	11 40	a m
" " Harrisburg	3 45	p m
" " Williamsport	7 10	p m
" arrives at Lock Haven	8 02	p m
" " Renovo	9 00	p m
NEWS EX. l'ves Philadelphia	4 30	a m
" " Harrisburg	8 10	a m
" " Williamsport	11 20	a m
" " arrives at Lock Haven	12 15	p m
Wms'port Ex. l'vs Phila	4 25	p m
" " Harrisburg	7 32	p m
" " arrive Williamsport	10 20	p m
EASTWARD.		
Sea Shore Express l'vs L Haven w	7 20	a m
" " Jersey Shore	7 48	a m
" " Wms'port	8 25	a m
" arrives at Harrisburg	11 25	a m
" " Phila	3 15	a m
DAY EX. leaves Kane week days	6 30	a m
" Renovo	10 20	a m
" Lock Haven	11 20	a m
" Williamsport	12 30	p m
" arrives at Harrisburg	3 30	p m
" " Philadelphia	6 50	p m
ERIE MAIL leaves Erie daily	5 27	p m
" " Renovo	10 35	p m
" " Lock Haven	11 25	p m
" " Williamsport	12 25	p m
" " arrives at Harrisburg	3 22	p m
" " Philadelphia	6 50	p m
RENOVO A'N leaves Renovo	4 45	p m
" " arrives at Harrisburg	10 05	p m
" " Philadelphia	4 25	a m
WMS'PORT EXP. lv.s Wms'port	3 42	a m
" " arrives at Harrisburg	5 30	a m
" " leaves "	7 00	a m
" arrives at Philadelphia	10 20	a m

Erie Mail West, Niagra Express West, and Day Express East make close connection at Lock Haven with B. E. V. R. R. trains.
Erie Mail East and West connect at Erie with trains on L. S. & M. S. R. R. at Corry with B. P. & W. N. Y.; at Emporium with B. N. Y. & P. R. R. and at Driftwood with B. V R. R.
ROBERT NEILSON Passenger Agent.

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BY EDWARD T. TUTEN.

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One inch (12 lines this type)	$ 5	$ 8	$ 12
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Three inches	10	15	20
Four inches	11	17	25
Quarter column	12	20	30
Half column	20	35	55
One column	35	55	100

All advertisements, whether displayed or blank lines, measured by lines of this type.

All advertisements due after the first insertion.

Special notices inserted in our local columns at 20 cents per line for each insertion, unless otherwise agreed, by the month, quarter or year.

Editorial notices, in our local columns, 25 cents per line for each insertion.

Professional or Business Cards, not exceeding 10 lines this type, $8 per annum.

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Advertisers, and especially Advertising Agents, are respectfully informed that no notice will be taken of orders to insert advertisments at less rates than the above, nor will any notice be given to orders of parties unknown to the publisher, unless accompanied by the cash. EDWARD T. TUTEN.

COUNTY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

The following named gentlemen compose the Republican Executive Committee of Centre County for the year 1892.

Wilbur F. Reeder, Chairman, Bellefonte
W. L. Malin, Secretary. "
H. P. Harris, Ass't Secretary "
H. C. Quigley. " " "

DISTRICT.	NAME.	ADDRESS.
Bellefonte, N W	W I. Fleming	Bellefonte
" S W	J A Aikens	"
" W W	S. H. Williams	"
Centre Hall boro.	B S Brisbin	Centre Hall
Howard "	Robert Cooke Jr.	Howard
Milesburg "	John Confer	Milesburg
Millheim "	J F Harter	Millheim
Philipsburg "	1 W S S Crissman	Philipsburg
" "	2 W H C Warfel	Philipsburg
" "	3 W Capt Harry Simler	"
Unionville "	Riley Pratt	Fleming
Benner Twp	Jos. H Marshall	Bellefonte
Boggs Twp E P	J M Parker	Roland
Boggs Twp W P	C P Stonerode	Milesburg
Boggs Twp N P	Jacob Yarnell	Milesburg
Burnside Twp	Delon G. Stewart	Mosbannon
College Twp E P	Wm Thompson Jr	Lemont
College Twp W P	Philip D Foster	State Coll.
Curtin "	William Robb	Romola
Ferguson Twp E P	Claudius B Hess	Fairbrook
Ferguson " W P	John Campbell	"
Gregg " N P	Isaac Smith	Farmers Mills
Gregg " S P	John D Long	Spring Mills
Haines " E P	Chas Bressler	Fleeler
Haines " W P	James P Coburn	Aaronsb'g
Half Moon "	Cyrus W Hunter	Stormstown
Harris "	Scott Bricker	Boalsburg
Howard "	N. G. Pletcher	Howard
Huston "	Ira F Davis	Julian
Liberty "	D M Burlew	Blanchard
Marion "	S H Bennison	Walker
Miles "	Henry G Royer	Wolfs Store
Patton "	George F Stevenson	Buf'lo Run
Penn " W F	Rearick	Coburn
Potter Twp N P	James Gregg	Centre Hall
Potter " S P	Alexander McCoy	Potts Mills
Rush " N P	David Kinkead	Philipsburg
Rush " S P	Sanford White	Sandy Ridge
Snow Shoe E P	J. K. McMullen	Snow Shoe
Snow Shoe W P	John A Yeager	Moshannon
Spring Twp N P	John A Dubbs	Bellefonte
Spring " S P	M P Riddle	Pleasant Gap
Spring " W P	W H Poorman	Bellefonte
Taylor "	John Weaver	Port Matilda
Union "	B W Shipley	Fleming
Walker "	O P Wilson	Hublersburg
Worth "	S R. Pringle	Port Matilda

THE CONVENTION.

THE PRESIDENT RENOMINATED ON THE FIRST BALLOT.

Whitelaw Reid, of New York, Nominated for Vice President by Acclamation—Complete Report of the Proceedings at Minneapolis.

MINNEAPOLIS, June 10.—For president, Benjamin Harrison, of Indiana; for vice president, Whitelaw Reid, of New York. This is the ticket nominated by the national Republican convention.

The fight was short when once the balloting was begun. The anti-Harrison strength was divided between Blaine and McKinley.

BENJAMIN HARRISON.

The nomination of Mr. Reid was made by acclamation. The choice was left to the New York delegates, and there was no division.

The following is the ballot by states as corrected and approved for the official records:

	Total	Harrison	Blaine	McKinley	Reed	Lincoln	Absent
Alabama	22	15	..	7	..	..	..
Arkansas	16	15	..	1	..	..	..
California	18	8	9	1	..	..	..
Colorado	8	..	8	..	..	..	..
Connecticut	12	4	..	8	..	..	..
Delaware	6	4	1	1	..	..	..
Florida	8	8	..	..	..	..	..
Georgia	26	26	..	..	..	..	..
Idaho	6	..	6	..	..	..	..
Illinois	48	34	14	..	..	..	..
Indiana	30	30	..	..	..	..	..
Iowa	26	20	5	1	..	..	..
Kansas	20	11	..	9	..	..	..
Kentucky	26	22	2	1	..	1	..
Louisiana	16	8	8	..	..	..	..
Maine	12	..	12	..	..	..	..
Maryland	16	14	..	2	..	..	..
Mass	30	18	1	11	..	..	..
Michigan	28	7	2	19	..	..	..
Minn	18	8	9	1	..	..	..
Mississippi	18	13½	4½	..	..	..	..
Missouri	34	28	4	2	..	..	..
Montana	6	5	1	..	..	..	..
Nebraska	16	15	..	1	..	..	..
Nevada	6	..	6	..	..	..	..
N. H'shire	8	4	2	..	1	1	..
New Jersey	20	18	2	..	..	..	..
New York	72	27	35	10	..	..	..
N. Carolina	22	17⅚	2⅚	1	..	..	⅚
N. Dakota	6	2	4	..	..	..	..
Ohio	46	1	..	45	..	..	..
Oregon	8	1	..	7	..	..	..
Penn	64	19	3	42	..	..	..
R. Island	8	5	1	1	1	..	1
S. Carolina	18	13	3	2	..	..	..
S. Dakota	8	8	..	..	..	..	..
Tennessee	24	17	4	3	..	..	..
Texas	30	22	6	..	2	..	..
Vermont	8	8	..	..	..	..	..
Virginia	24	9	13	2	..	..	..
Wash'ton	8	1	6	1	..	..	..
W. Virginia	12	12	..	..	..	..	..
Wisconsin	24	19	2	3	..	..	..
Wyoming	6	4	2	..	..	..	..
Alaska	2	2	..	..	..	..	..
Arizona	2	1	1	..	..	..	..
Dis. Col	2	..	2	..	..	..	..
Indian Ty	2	1	1	..	..	..	..
N. Mexico	6	6	..	..	..	..	..
Oklahoma	2	2	..	..	..	..	..
Utah	2	2	..	..	..	..	..
Totals	906	535 1-6	182 1-6	182	4	1	1⅚

On motion of Mr. McKinley the nomination was made unanimous.

FIRST SESSION.

J. Sloat Fassett, of New York, Made Temporary Chairman.

MINNEAPOLIS, June 8.—The great battle to nominate a man who may be the next president of the United States was formally begun when Chairman Clarkson called the Tenth National Republican convention to order at noon.

It was just 12:30 when Chairman Clarkson, of the national committee, struck the table a light tap with the gavel. It was not enough to restore order, but it caused many of the delegates to sit down and to cease conversation. A moment later Mr. Clarkson brought the gavel down again twice sharply, and the convention and galleries came to order quickly and there was not a delegate standing when Mr. Clarkson announced that the session would be opened with prayer by the Rev. Dr. Brush, chancellor of the University of South Dakota.

A moment after the whole convention stood as Dr. Brush, a venerable looking man, with sparsely covered head and long, white beard, began to deliver the invocation. He prayed for harmony and that the platform and the other issues might be subordinate to "Thy great will."

Fassett Temporary Chairman.

When he said "Amen" the convention settled down again with a rustling of badges that was like the whispering of autumn leaves. There was a murmur of conversation, which was hushed quickly as M. H. De Young, of California, stepped forward and read the call for the convention.

At this time there were not a dozen of the delegates' seats unfilled, but the galleries were almost empty. At 12:39 the reading of the call was concluded, and Chairman Clarkson arose and announced that he was instructed by the committee to present to the convention for its temporary chairman Hon. J. Sloat Fassett, of New York. There was a round of applause at this announcement, led by the New Yorkers, and Mr. Fassett, unescorted, left his seat and started for the platform. A path was cleared for him, and a minute later Chairman Clarkson was presenting him to the convention.

He received the customary vocal welcome, the New York delegation rising and waving their hats in his honor.

The Temporary Officers.

Temporary officers were announced as follows and the list approved unanimously:

Secretaries—Charles W. Johnson, Minnesota; F. N. Arthur Holt, Ohio; Carson Lake, New York; George Lee, Colorado: J. O. Browne, Pennsylvania; W. P. Brownlow, Tennessee; Arthur S. Clark, Massachusetts.

Assistant secretaries—Theodore F. Simmons, California; Philip Q. Churchman, Delaware; Aaron Bradshaw, District of Columbia; Charles Hopkins, Ohio; Charles S. Morris, Kentucky; A. W. Morrison, Maryland; J. W. Dimmick, Alabama; J. S. Walker, Montana; G. V. McAllister, Mississippi; Otto Grannue, New York.

Reading clerks—Charles F. Harvey, Minnesota; J. H. Stone, Michigan; J. S. Kenyon, New York; H. S. Oliver, North Dakota; Charles Curtis, Kansas; Charles Partridge, Illinois; J. B. Miles, Wisconsin; W. E. Riley, Kentucky.

Stenographers—T. C. Rose, New York; J. F. Burke, Pennsylvania.

The Committees.

Temporary organization was then effected, and Sewell, of New Jersey, offered a resolution that the roll be called and the chairman of each delegation announce the members of committees selected. The following were announced:

Permanent Organization—California, E. A. Johnson; Georgia, C. C. Winbisch; Idaho, D. C. Lockwood; Illinois, J. C. Ridgeway; Indiana, N. T. De Pauw; Iowa, G. M. Curtis; Maine, J. L. Cutler; Maryland, Allan Rutherford; Massachusetts, E. A. Curtis; Michigan, J. M. Wilkinson; Minnesota, F. A. Day; Nebraska, G. W. Holland; Nevada, M. D. Foley; New Hampshire, D. W. King; New Jersey, W. M. Barker; New York, Samuel Thomas; North Dakota, G. A. Marshall; Ohio, G. C. Nash; Oregon, C. E. Wolverton; Rhode Island, G. M. Gregory; Virginia, Henry Bowen; Vermont, G. T. Childs; West Virginia, T. E. Davis; Wisconsin, W. E. Conger.

Committee on Credentials—California, O. E. Hale; Georgia, G. D. Lecks, Isaac J. M. Shoup; Illinois, S. H. Bethea; Indiana, Hiram Brownleaf; Iowa, F. W. Simons; Maine, C. M. Moses; Maryland, A. G. Sturgis; Massachusetts, W. M. Coggswell; Michigan, A. T. Bliss; Minnesota, R. C. Dunn; Montana, Paul Merrick; Nebraska, C. A. McCloud; Nevada, S. C. Cleveland; New Hampshire, H. B. Quinby; New Jersey, W. P. Hoffman; New York, W. C. Wallace; North Dakota, E. J. Gleason; Ohio, W. E. Crum; Oregon, R. R. Hayes; Rhode Island, E. W. Thayer; Vermont, F. S. Smith; Virginia, M. F. Hamblin; West Virginia, C. B. Hart; Wisconsin, A. E. Smith.

Resolutions—Colorado, H. M. Teller; California, G. A. Knight; Georgia, R. R. Wright; Idaho, W. B. Heybourn; Illinois, J. G. Cannon; Indiana, Charles N. Griffin; Iowa, J. H. Geer; Maine, C. F. Libby; Maryland, T. S. Codson; Massachusetts, J. Q. A. Brackett; Michigan, Charles Austin; Minnesota, George Thompson; Montana, Thomas Couch; Nevada, J. P. Jones; New Hampshire, D. R. Pierce; New Jersey, Gilbert Collins; New York, Edmund O'Connor; North Dakota, John Percival; Ohio, J. B. Foraker; Oregon, J. K. Bourne, Jr.; Rhode Island, F. G. Harris; Vermont, E. W. Brown; Virginia, Edmund Weddell; West Virginia, J. H. Hutchinson; Wisconsin, Lucius Fairchild.

Committee on Rules—California, W. D. Robinson; Georgia, E. S. Richardson; Illinois, J. P. Roberts; Indiana, W. L. Penfield; Iowa, D. L. Hienshmer; Maine, D. M. Bird; Maryland, M. M. Higgins; Massachusetts, A. J. Davidson; Montana, A. B. Hamilton; Nebraska, E. B. Wirner; New Hampshire, C. T. Means; New Jersey, F. J. Swayzey; New York, J. W. Husted; Ohio, J. A. Ambler; Oregon, C. Applegate; Rhode Island, Isaac L. Goff; Vermont, E. P. George; West Virginia, J. D. Hewitt; Wisconsin, C. A. Booth.

The convention then adjourned until 11 o'clock Wednesday.

SECOND SESSION.

William McKinley, of Ohio, Elected Permanent Chairman.

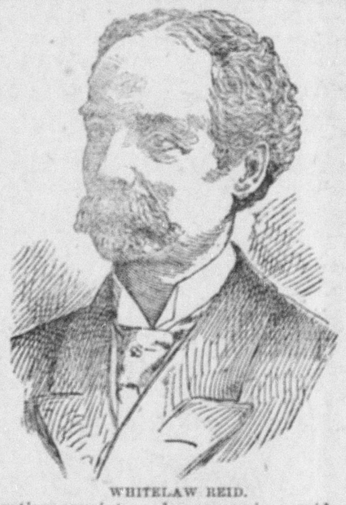
MINNEAPOLIS, June 9.—Among the distinguished guests that crowded the convention hall were George W. Childs and party, returning from their Rocky mountain trip. California's lone banner was supplemented by a handsome blue standard borne by the Illinois delegation and planted in the main aisle, bearing the inscription, "Illinois—Lincoln, Grant, Logan," eloquently suggestive that if the convention chose to add a fourth name to that illustrious trio, "Barkis was willin."

Temporary Chairman Fassett was late in putting in an appearance, and so in fact were a good many of the delegates who had been engaged in committee work a good part of the night. But the band kept things lively. It was 11:43 when Chairman Fassett rapped the convention to order. The Right Rev. H. B. Whipple, Episcopal bishop of Minnesota, who had been sitting to the left of the chair with his head protected by a little purple skull cap, removed that covering and opened the proceedings with prayer, the delegates and most of the audience standing the while.

McKinley Chairman.

The temporary chairman announced the order of business to be the presentation of the credentials committee report. Mr. Cogswell, chairman of that committee, took the floor and said that the committee was not ready to report. He asked permission for the committee to sit continuously until it had completed its labors. If the committee is attended by reasonable success it cannot report before tomorrow. Leave to sit continuously was granted. Mr. Cogswell and Mr. Spooner having taken their seats, the chairman announced that the report of the committee on permanent organization was next in order.

D. C. Lockwood, of Idaho, chairman of the committee, was recognized and took the platform. He presented the name of Hon. William McKinley, of Ohio, for permanent chairman. It was received with tumultuous applause. Charles W. Johnson was named for secretary, and the assistant secretaries of the temporary organization were recommended to be continued. The committee also recommended that each dele-



WHITELAW REID.

gation appoint an honorary vice president and secretary. Mr. Lockwood moved the adoption of the report and it was adopted, and the chairman appointed Samuel Fessenden, of Connecticut, ex-Senator Spooner of Wisconsin and General Mahone of Virginia a committee to escort Major McKinley to the chair.

They came up from the body of the hall and went up the narrow aisle beside the chairman's platform to the place where Governor McKinley was seated. Then Mr. Spooner preceded and General Mahone followed him down the aisle to the platform. He shook hands with Mr. Fassett, while the convention rose and cheered again and again. Mr. Fassett, turning from him, thanked the convention for its consideration and kindness to him.

McKinley's Speech.

Then he introduced the permanent chairman. There was another tumult of applause, and an Ohio delegate sprang to his feet and proposed three cheers. They were given with a will. When the noise had ceased, Governor McKinley said:

GENTLEMEN OF THE CONVENTION—I thank you for the honor of presiding over the ninth national convention of the Republican party. A Republican convention means something. They have always meant something. Republican conventions say what they mean and mean what they say. They declare principles and policies and purposes, and when intrusted with power they execute and enforce them. [Cheers.] The first national convention of the Republican party thirty-six years ago met in the city of Philadelphia. The platform of that convention reads to-day more like an inspiration than the affirmation of a political party. Every provision of that great instrument made by the fathers of our party is on the statutes of our country today. [Cheers.]

Gentlemen of the convention, we are here today to make a platform and a ticket that will commend themselves to the consciences and the intelligence and the judgment of the American people, and we will do it. [Loud cheers.] Whatever is done by this convention will meet the approval of the American people in November of this year. [Cheers.] We have already heard some of the notes of victory, for this is a Republican year.

Rhode Island has spoken. [Applause.] Only yesterday Oregon spoke, electing three Republican representatives to the congress of the United States. [Cheers.] When we get through with this convention its conclusions will be the law of Republican action, as they will be the assurance of Republican victory. We are for a protective tariff and for reciprocity. [Applause.] We propose to take no backward step upon either one of these great Republican principles. [Applause.]

We stand for a protective tariff because it represents the American home, the American fireside, the American family, the American girl and the American boy, and the highest possibilities of American citizenship. [Applause.] We propose to raise our money to pay public expenses by taxing the products of other nations rather than by taxing the products of our own. [Applause.] The Democratic party believe in direct taxation; that is, in taxing ourselves. We don't believe in that principle, so long as we can find anybody else to tax. [Laughter and applause.] The protective tariff not only does everything which a revenue tariff can do in raising all needed revenues, but a protective tariff does more than that. A protective tariff encourages and stimulates American industries and gives the widest possibilities to American genius and American effort. [Applause.] Does anybody know what tariff reform means? [Cries of "No, No!"] And yet this is to be the platform of our political opponents this year!

We are to declare ourselves upon other questions here today. We are to declare ourselves on the question of a free ballot and a fair count. No platform should have been made by a Republican convention that did not reiterate that great constitutional guaranty.

We can well leave to the committee on resolutions the duty of making a platform that shall represent the best ideas and the best thoughts and the best wishes of the Republican party. [Applause.] When we go out of this conventon upon a true Republican platform we go out marching to victory, no matter what name we may carry on our banner. [Applause.]

The Rules Adopted.

The speech was greeted with prolonged cheering. At its close there were repeated cries of "Douglass!" and the venerable ex-slave had to come forward and bow his thanks. When order was restored the

PERMANENT CHAIRMAN M'KINLEY.

chairman recognized Chairman Bingham, of the committee on rules and order of business, who took the platform and read the committee's report. The report provides that credentials and platform committees must report before the convention proceeds to ballot. The paragraph adopting "the rules of the Fifty-first congress" was emphasized by Mr. Bingham in reading, and the convention applauded.

Mr. Bingham explained that with two exceptions these were the rules of the last national convention. One of these exceptions was the insertion of a rule providing that a motion to table an amendment shall not prejudice the pending question. This was a rule of the United States senate. The other was the recognition of the rules of the house of the Fifty-first congress, instead of the rules of the present house, which permit indefinite filibustering and obstruction and non action except when reported by the committee on rules. The report was agreed to without division.

The chairman then announced that the next order of business was the report of the committee on resolutions. Chairman Foraker took the floor to ask further time. He could not be heard by the convention for the applause. The chairman heard him, however, and said that if there was no objection further time would be granted.

The chairman then announced that the next business was the naming of candidates for the presidential nomination.

There was an excited buzz, and Senator Cullom jumped to his feet and asked that the list of states be read to name honorary vice presidents.

Mr. Ingalls got up and asked that rule three be read. Clerk Johnson read this rule, which provided that the reports of the committees on credentials and rules must be acted upon before any nominations were made for president and vice president.

Chairman McKinley gracefully accepted the correction and withdrew his announcement.

On motion of Mr. De Young, of California, the convention then adjourned for the day.

THIRD SESSION.

Committees Not Ready to Report and a Recess Taken.

MINNEAPOLIS, June 10.—The convention gathered slowly and at 11 o'clock perhaps three-quarters of the delegates were in their seats or in the aisles, but the galleries were not half full. It has been a cold convention from the beginning, and its coldness was never more emphatic than when Chairman McKinley came to his seat on the platform.

At 11:22 Chairman McKinley, with a number of sounding blows of the new gavel, endeavored to call the convention to order, but it was some minutes before the buzz of conversation ceased and the delegates took their seats and gave their attention to business. Rev. Mr. Brush, D. D., chancellor of the university of South Dakota, delivered the opening prayer.

After the conclusion of the prayer the chair said the regular order was the report of the committee on credentials.

Mr. Cogswell was recognized and said: "The committee on credentials is still in session. It has been diligently at work and has achieved reasonable progress. It hopes to be able to report in full at 8 o'clock at night and asks further time."

General Sewell, of New Jersey, was immediately on his feet. Since no business could be done until the committee was ready to report, he moved that the convention take a recess until 8 o clock.

Mr. Cullom had tried to interrupt General Sewell, but the chairman stopped him. Then Mr. Cullom asked that, pending the motion, the convention receive a resolution from him on the World's fair.

Mr. Cullom sent up to the desk a resolution, which was ordered read. It was as follows:

Resolved, That the World's fair Columbian exposition to be inaugurated in the city of Chicago in 1893 is rightly considered by all classes of our citizens, regardless of their political affiliations, as a great national undertaking, and that in recognition of its character congress ought to promptly provide, by appropriate legislation, such reasonable aid needed therefor as will enable the government to discharge its express and implied obligations incident thereto, and as will insure the attainment of such results as will befit the dignity, progress, culture and development of the nation.

After reading, the resolution was referred to the committee on resolutions.

The chairman then announced that the question was on the motion to take a recess. There were cries of "No" from all over the hall coupled with cries of "Ingalls," but in the confusion the chairman put the motion and declared it carried.

A New York delegate called for a division. It was evident as the ayes stood up that the motion was carried. The clerk, however, made the count religiously.

When the "noes" arose the opponents of the recess waved their arms to call their friends to their feet, but the effort was useless.

The chairman announced the vote as 407 to 260, and at 11:45 declared that the convention take a recess until 8 o'clock at night.

FOURTH SESSION—NIGHT.

The Contests Settled and the Platform Adopted.

MINNEAPOLIS, June 11.—When the Republican national convention was called to order after recess the report of the committee on credentials was laid before it. The majority report favored the Harrison men and the minority report favored the opposition.

The majority report recommended that the national committee be sustained as to twenty-three votes, and not sustained as to seventeen votes, and recommended the unseating of seventeen delegates who were given seats temporarily. The net results politically would be a gain of about twelve votes to Harrison as compared with the temporary roll.

The minority report touched only upon the disputed Alabama cases. In reference to the election of delegates at large, the minority reported from its point of view the facts in the case and recommended that these delegates be allowed to retain their seats.

On motion to adopt the minority report, a test vote was forced upon the convention, which resulted in 423 being cast for and 463 against its adoption, being a victory for the president's supporters by forty votes over the administration opposition. The announcement of the vote was followed by a scene of tremendous enthusiasm, the Harrison men rising and cheering repeatedly.

The Platform.

When quiet was finally restored, Mr. J. B. Foraker, chairman of the committee on resolutions, was given unanimous consent to present the platform, which was adopted with loud cheers of enthusiastic approval. The following is the platform in full:

The representatives of the Republicans of the United States assembled in general convention on the shores of the Mississippi river, the everlasting bond of an indestructible republic, whose most glorious chapter of history is the record of the Republican party, congratulate their countrymen on the majestic march of the nation under the banners inscribed with the principles of our platform of 1888, vindicated by victory at the polls and prosperity in our fields, workshops and mines, and make the following declaration of principles:

The Tariff—We reaffirm the American doctrine of protection. We call attention to its growth abroad. We maintain that the prosperous condition of our country is largely due to the wise revenue legislation of the Republican congress. We believe that all articles which cannot be produced in the United States, except luxuries, should be admitted free of duty, and that on all imports coming into competition with the products of American labor there should be duties levied equal to the difference between wages abroad and at home.

We assert that the prices of manufactured articles of general consumption have been reduced under the operations of the tariff act of 1890. We denounce the efforts of the Democratic majority of the house to destroy our tariff laws by piecemeal, as manifested by their attacks on wool, lead and lead ore, and we ask the people for their judgment thereon.

We point to the success of the Republican policy of reciprocity, under which export trade has vastly increased and new and enlarged markets have been opened for the products of our farms and workshops. We remind the people of the bitter opposition of the Democratic party to this practical business measure, and claim that, executed by a Republican administration, our present laws will eventually give us control of the trade of the world.

Bimetallism Demanded.

Silver—The American people from tradition and interest favor bimetallism, and the Republican party demands the use of both gold and silver as standard money, with such restrictions and under such provisions to be determined by contemplation as will secure the maintenance of the parity of values of the two metals, so that the purchasing and debt paying power of the dollar, whether of silver, gold or paper, shall be at all times equal.

The interests of the producers of the country—its farmers and workingmen—demand that every dollar, paper or coin, issued by the government shall be as good as any other. We commend the wise and patriotic steps already taken by our government to secure an international conference to adopt such measures as will insure a parity of value between gold and silver for use as money throughout the world.

Elections—We demand that every citizen of the United States shall be allowed to cast one free and unrestricted ballot in all public elections, and that such ballot shall be counted and returned as cast; that such laws shall be enacted and enforced as will secure to every citizen, be he rich or poor, native or foreign born, white or black, this sovereign right, guaranteed by the constitution, the free and honest popular ballot; the just and equal representation of all the people as well as the just and equal protection under the laws as the foundation of our Republican institutions, and the party will never relax its efforts until the integrity of the ballot and the purity of elections shall be fully guaranteed and protected in every state.

Southern Outrages—We denounce the continued inhuman outrages perpetrated on American citizens for political reasons in certain states of the Union.

Foreign Relations—We favor the extension of our foreign commerce; the restoration of our mercantile marine by home built ships and the construction of a navy for the protection of our national interests and the honor of our flag; the maintenance of the most friendly relations with foreign powers, entangling alliances with none, and the protection of the rights of our fishermen. We reaffirm our approval of the Monroe doctrine, and believe in the achievement of the manifest destiny of the republic in its broadest sense. We favor the enactment of more stringent laws and regulations for the restriction of criminals, pauper and contract immigration.

Ireland and Russia.

Miscellaneous—We favor efficient legislation by congress to protect the life and limbs of employees of the railroad companies engaged in carrying interstate commerce, and recommend legislation by the respective states that will protect employees engaged in interstate commerce and in mining and manufacturing. The Republican party has always been the champion of the oppressed and recognizes the dignity of manhood, irrespective of faith, color or nationality. It sympathizes with the cause of home rule in Ireland, and protests against the persecution of the Jews in Russia. The ultimate reliance of free popular government is the intelligence of the people and the maintenance of freedom among men.

We declare anew our devotion to liberty of thought and conscience, of speech and press, and approve all agencies and instrumentalities which contribute to the education of the children of the land, but while insisting upon the fullest measure of religious liberty we are opposed to any union of church and state. We reaffirm our opposition, declared in the Republican platform of 1888, to all combinations of capital organized to control arbitrarily the condition of trade among our citizens. We heartily indorse the action taken on this issue and ask for such further legislation as may be required to remedy any defects in existing laws and to render their enforcement more complete and effective. We approve the policy of extending to towns and rural communities the advantages of the free delivery service now enjoyed by the large cities of the country, and reaffirm the declaration contained in the Republican platform of 1888 pledging the reduction of letter postage to one cent at the earliest possible moment.

Civil Service—We commend the spirit and evidence of reform in the civil service and the wise and consistent enforcement by the Republican party of the laws relating to the same.

Nicaragua Canal—The construction of the Nicaragua canal is of the highest importance to the American people, both as a measure of national defense and to build up and maintain American commerce, and it should be controlled by the United States government.

The Administration Commended.

Territories—We favor the admission of the remaining territories at the earliest possible moment, having due regard for the interests of the people of the territories and of the United States. All the federal officeholders appointed in the territories should be selected from the residents thereof, and the right of self government should be accorded as far as possible.

Arid Lands—We favor the cession, subject to the homestead laws, of the arid public lands to the states and territories in which they lie, under such congressional restrictions as to disposition, reclamation and occupancy by settlers as will secure the maximum benefits to the people.

The Columbian Exposition—The World's Columbian exposition is a great national undertaking, and congress should promptly enact such reasonable legislation in aid thereof as will insure a discharge of the expense and obligations incident thereto, and the attainment of results commensurate with the dignity and progress of the nation.

Intemperance—We sympathize with all wise and legitimate efforts to lessen and prevent evils of intemperance and promote morality.

Pensions—Ever mindful of the services and sacrifices of the men who saved the life of the nation, we pledge anew to the veteran soldiers of the republic a watchful care and recognition of their just claims upon a grateful people.

Harrison's Administration—We commend the able, patriotic and thoroughly American administration of President Harrison. Under it the country has enjoyed remarkable prosperity, and the dignity and honor of the nation at home and abroad have been faithfully maintained, and we offer the record of pledges kept as a guarantee of faithful performance in the future.

The convention then, on motion of Chauncey M. Depew, took a recess until 11 o'clock Friday morning.

FIFTH SESSION.

Benjamin Harrison Renominated on the First Ballot.

MINNEAPOLIS, June 11.—The fourth day of the convention opened with a miniature of a Dakota blizzard. It lacked some of the most unpleasant features. It was not cold and it was not accompanied by snow or hail, but it was lively enough to tear from their places the decorations which adorned the buildings along Minneapolis' principal streets.

Chairman McKinley, a little paler even than usual by reason of his long night's vigil, entered the hall and took his seat before one-tenth of the delegates were in their places.

At 11:37 the convention was called to order. Prayer was offered by Rev. Dr. Wayland Hoyt, of the First Baptist church of Minneapolis.

Wolcott Nominates Blaine.

Then the chairman impressively announced that the next order of business was the presentation of names for the nomination for president. A mighty cheer went up from the convention.

When Colorado was reached Senator Wolcott rose and said:

MR. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN OF THE CONVENTION—The Republicans of the west sometimes differ with the Republicans of the east as to what is wanted, but on this occasion there is remarkable unanimity between genuine Republicans of the west and genuine Republicans of the east as to whom we need, and his name is Blaine.

The greatest American now living suffered defeat eight years ago because the party which he led and honored was torn up by discord and because fraud triumphed. [Cheers.]

We meet today to right that wrong. [Cheers.] To present our uncrowned leader the pledge of our unswerving devotion and the assurance of victory in November (the rest of this sentence was drowned in a burst of uncontrollable applause).

SENATOR WOLCOTT.

It is to us a matter of comparative indifference who shall be chosen to lead the Democratic hosts, but we trust they will again nominate their prophet of tariff reform in order that we may demonstrate how short a life have slander and calumny, and so that a repentant country may repair the wrong of 1884, and that we may stamp with the seal of final disapproval the policy which could lead only to impoverishment at home and would bring us dishonor and contempt abroad.

"Manhood and independence," the speaker said, "were not bartered among good men for the emoluments of public office. Our candidate, Mr. Chairman," said Mr. Wolcott, "has never been president of the United States. He will be."

But if he has never been president, he has guided two administrations.

Senator Wolcott referred to the union of the Latin republics and then to reciprocity. The latter allusion was greeted with prolonged applause and cheers. "No official title could add or detract from his fame," said Mr. Wolcott. "The best gifts of this world are not to those who seek them," said he. [The Blaine men cheered.] "Mr. Blaine," he continued, "was every man's candidate but his own. He sought everything for his country and not for himself."

Wolcott continued:

The record of his service for his country assured his acceptance of any burden this country would impose on him. The fears about his health were groundless. His friends would wish him young, impetuous again, but experience came only with age. He still stood to those who loved him the embodiment of all that was brightest and best of American statesmanship. They thanked God that he was still able to give the people an administration that would embrace the well being of all the Americas. In the hour of victory they turned to him who had lifted the party above the fear of defeat. He was the ideal and the inspiration of the young Republicans. There was no true Republican who would not follow where he led, and with a trust that Providence would long spare him to the people they pledged their unfaltering, loyal support to James G. Blaine.

Again the Blaine men were on their feet cheering and waving flags, handkerchiefs and umbrellas.

Harrison Nominated.

When Indiana was reached there was applause, which was renewed tenfold when the venerable R. W. Thompson walked up the aisle and took the platform and simply said: "I propose to nominate the wise statesman, Benjamin Harrison." [Prolonged cheers.]

When Michigan was reached some one in the galleries cried out, "What's the matter with Alger?" but there was only a slight laugh from the convention. Then Minnesota was called and W. H. Eustis took the platform to second the nomination of Blaine.

Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada New Hampshire and New Jersey all passed When New York was called there was immense cheering, during which Mr. Depew proceeded to the platform. He said:

Depew's Speech.

MR. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN OF THE CONVENTION—It is the peculiarity of Republican national conventions that each one of them has a distinct and interesting history. We are here to meet conditions and solve problems which make this gathering not only no exception to the rule but substantially a new departure.

That there should be strong convictions and their earnest expression as to preferences and policies is characteristic of the right of individual judgment, which is the fundamental principle of Republicanism. There have been occasions when the result was so sure that the delegates could freely indulge in the charming privilege of favoritism and of friendship, but the situation which now confronts us demands the exercise of dispassionate judgment and our best thought and experience. We cannot venture on uncertain ground or encounter obstacles placed in the pathway of success by ourselves.

The campaign will be won or lost, not upon the bad record of James Polk or of Franklin Pierce or of James Buchanan—not upon the good record of Lincoln or of Grant, or of Arthur, or of Hayes, or of Garfield. It will be won or lost upon the policy, foreign and domestic, the industrial measures and the administrative acts of the administration of Benjamin Harrison. Whoever receives the nomination of this convention will run upon the judgment of the people as to whether they have been more prosperous and happy, whether the country has been in a better condition at home and stood more honorably abroad under these last four years of Harrison and Republican administration than during the preceding four years of Cleveland and Democratic government.

Not since Thomas Jefferson has any admin-

istration been called upon to face and solve so many or such difficult problems as those which have been exigent in our conditions. No administration since the organization of the government has met difficulties better or more to the satisfaction of the American people.

The main question which divides us is, To whom does the credit of all this belong? Orators may stand upon this platform more able and more eloquent than I, who will paint in more brilliant colors, but they cannot put in more earnest thought the affection and admiration of Republicans for our distinguished secretary of state. I yield to no Republican no matter from which state he hails, in admiration and respect for John Sherman, for Governor McKinley, for Thomas B. Reed, for Iowa's great son, for the favorites of Illinois Wisconsin and Michigan.

But when I am told that the credit for the brilliant diplomacy of this administration belongs exclusively to the secretary of state, for the administration of its finances to the

C. M. DEPEW.

secretary of the treasury, for the construction of its ships to the secretary of the navy, for the introduction of American pork in Europe to the secretary of agriculture, for the settlement so far as it is settled of the currency question to Senator John Sherman, for the formulation of the tariff laws to Governor McKinley, for the removal of the restrictions placed by foreign nations upon the introduction of American pork to our ministers at Paris and Berlin I am tempted to seriously inquire who, during the last four years, has been president of the United States, anyhow.

By the grand record of a wise and popular administration, by the strength gained in frequent contact with the people, in wonderfully versatile and felicitous speech, by the claims of a pure life in public and in the simplicity of a typical American home, I nominate Benjamin Harrison.

When Depew concluded he received a great ovation. Two-thirds of the delegates appeared to rise and wave him to his seat. The galleries also applauded heartily.

When order was again restored Senator Spooner, of Winconsin, seconded the nomination of Mr. Harrison.

A call of states was then ordered to vote on the nominations, and Benjamin Harrison carried off the prize. A recess was then taken till 8 o'clock at night.

SIXTH SESSION—NIGHT.

Whitelaw Reid Nominated for Vice President by Acclamation.

MINNEAPOLIS, June 10.—The evening session of the convention was little more than a ratification meeting. The nominee for the vice presidency was selected at a meeting of the New York delegation held an hour before the convention was called to order. By tacit consent the naming of the vice presidential candidate was left to the New York delegation. The New Yorkers were not long in arriving at the conclusion to present the name of ex-Minister Whitelaw Reid. The only other name discussed was that of Vice President Morton, and in the end the agreement upon Mr. Reid was unanimous. John C. New said that his preference was the old ticket, Harrison and Morton, but that he was willing to let the New Yorkers settle it. Mr. Reid would be acceptable to him.

Mr. Reid's name was presented to the convention as the nominee for vice president and he was nominated by acclamation and then with cheers for the ticket the convention adjourned sine die.

ACROSS THE DEEP TO THE WEST.

On steamboats, cars and stage coaches, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is carried as the most important item in the materia medica of the traveling public. It deprives vitiated, brackish water of its hurtful properties and execrable flavor, counteracts the pernicious effects upon the stomach of bad or indigestible food, remedies cramps, heartburn and wind upon the stomach. It is a defense against malarial disorders, nullifies the effects of excessive heat, cold and damp, relieves sick-headaches, and is an incomparable cure for costiveness and billiousness. The fatigue of travel often tells most disastrously upon invalids and convalescents, occasionly to such an extent as to jeopardize life. Persons in feeble health, apprehensive of bad effects from travel, will, if provided with the Bitters, be far less likely to have their fears realized.

HALF RATER TO CINCINNATI, O., VIA PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

For the benefit of delegates and visitors to the Prohibition National Convention at Cincinnati, O., on June 29th and 30th, 1892, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will sell excursion tickets to Cincinnati, O., from all principal stations on its lines, at a single fare for the round trip. The tickets will be sold June 27th and 28, good going only on date of sale as stamped on back, but not later than for trains leaving initial point of ticket June 28th. The return coupons will be good to return on date stamped on back by agent at Cincinnati, but not good for return passage to initial point after July 6th.

CATARRH CANNOT BE CURED

with LOCAL APPLICATION, as they cannot reach the seat of the disease. Catarrh is a blood or constitutional disease, and in order to cure it you must take internal remedies. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces. Hall's Catarrh Cure is not a quack medicine. It was prescribed by one of the best physicians in this country for years, and it is a regular prescription It is composed of the best tonics known, combined with the best blood purifiers, acting directly on the mucous suria ces The perfect combination of the two ingredients is what produces such wonderful results in curing Catarrh. Send for testimonials free.

F. J. Cheney & Co., Props, Toledo, O.
Sold by druggist, price 75c.

THE fastest ship afloat is the City of Pekin, owned by the Pacific mail company It cost $1,000,000.

THAT BABY OF MINE.

Auntie, three months ago had the salt rheum so bad that his head was a mass of sores, and I had begun to lose all hopes of raising him, but my druggist recommended Sulphur Bitters, and to-day he is as fat and chipper as any baby you ever saw, and he has not a sore on his head, and just think that after paying out so much, that a few dollars' worth of Sulphur Bitters should cure him.—*Mrs. J. C. Hall, Lowell.*

HALF RATES TO OMAHA, NEB., VIA PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

For the benefit of delegates and visitors to the Peoples Party National Convention at Omaha, Neb., on July 4th, 1892, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will sell excursion tickets of the iron-clad contract to Omaha, from all principal stations on its lines, at a single fare for the round trip. The tickets will be sold from June 29 to July 1st, inclusive, and the return coupons will be good until July 15th inclusive, and going journey must be commenced on date of sale. Tickets will be valid for continuous passage only in each direction.

I have been a sufferer from catarrh for 20 years. I found immediate relief in the use of Ely's Cream Balm. Since using it I have not suffered a moment from headache, sore throat or loss of sleep, from which I previously suffered, caused by catarrh. I consider your Balm a valuable remedy.—R. G. Vassar, 56 Warren street, New York.

Ely's Cream Balm is worth its weight in gold as a cure for catarrh. One bottle cured me.—S. A. Lovell, Franklin, Pa.

GUARANTEED CURE.

We authorize our advertised druggist to sell Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs, and Colds, upon this condition. If you are afflicted with a Cough, Cold, or any Lung, Throat or Chest trouble, and will use this remedy as directed, giving it a fair trial, and experience no benefit, you may return the bottle and have your money refunded. We could not make this offer did we not know that Dr. King's New Discovery could be relied on. It never disappoints. Trial bottles free at C. M. Parrish's drug store. Large size 50c. and $1.00.

4TH OF JULY EXCURSIONS.

In pursuance of the usual custom the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will sell excursion tickets for the Fourth of July holiday between all stations on its system east of Pittsburg and Erie at a rate of *two cents per mile.*

These tickets, which open up a rare chance for holiday touring, will be sold on July 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th, and will be valid for return until July 5th, '92, inclusive.

FEMALE WEAKNESS—SURE CURE.

TO THE EDITOR:—Please inform your readers that I have a positive remedy for the thousand and one ills which arise from deranged female organs. I shall be glad to send two bottles of my remedy free to any lady if they will send their Express and P. O. address. Yours respectfully, Dr. W. B. MARCHISI, 90 Genessee St., Utica, N. Y. 24 4t

BE YOUR OWN DOCTOR!

It won't cost you one half as much. Do not delay. Send two three-cent stamps for postage, and we will send you Dr. Kaufmann's great work, fine colored plates from life, on disease, its causes and home cure. Address, A. P. Ordway & Co., Boston, Mass.

Wire Nails have been sold by Western mills at $1.50 per keg of 100 pounds. There is quite a difference bewteen this figure and the $10 a keg at which they used to sell when we enjoyed the blessed privilege under pretical Free-Trade in nails of buying them where we could buy the cheapest

THE FAVORITE CLASSES.

Teachers, Ministers, Farmers, Mechanics Merchants, as well as their wives, daughters and sons, who would like to devote at least a part of their time and attention to a work that would bring them in a lot of ready money during the few months, would do well to look up the advertisement of B. F. JOHNSON & Co., Richmond, Va., in another column, as it may be the means of opening up to many new like and large possibilities. These gentlemen have been extensively and successfully engaged in business for many years, and they know what they are talking about when they tell you they can show you how to better your financial condition.

RESTORATIVE WINE.

If you are weak and suffering from general debility, you should use Speer's Port Grape Wine; it will purify your blood, restore digestion and make you feel like a younger person, in fact it makes for you new blood. Speer's vineyards are planted on brown stone shale rock soil containing iron. There is over two miles of carriage drives under grape arbors in his vineyards. for sald by druggists.

EDITORS TABLE

THE next paper in *The Century* on the architectural problems of the world's Fair will appear in July number, and will treat of the Agricultural Building and Mr George B. Post's great structure for Manufactures and Liberal Arts. The first paper in the May *Century* attracted wide attention. The author, Mr, Henry Van Brunt, is an architect in K ansas City.

EMINENT FACTS.

The question is often asked and scarcely ever answered, why whiskey made now is not as pure and reliable as it was forty yars ago. It is never the less a fact that it is, made purer and better to-day than at that time. With the improved methods fusil oil and other impurities are entirely eliminated. A sworn statement as to the purity, age and quality of the whiskey sold is furnished by one dealer who advertises full quarts, six year old pure Penn's Rye, at $1.00 per quart. Duquesne $1.25 per quart. Port, Sherry, Sweet California Wines at 50c. A complete catalogue and price list of all foreign and domestic liguors mailed on application by

MAX KLEIN,
82 Federal St., Allegheny, Pa.

Every testimonial regarding Hood's Sarsaparilla is an honest, unpurchased, statement of what this medicine has actually done.

THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD'S TWELVE-DAY EXCURSIONS TO THE SHORE

The Opening of the Season.

The extraordinary success of the series of Pennsylvania Railroad excursions to the New Jersey coast for several years back demonstrates the enormous popularity of these trips. Last year the success was unprecedented. For the season of 1892 the very best dates have been selected and every detail to promote the comfort and pleasure of the excursionist will be added.

The dates are July 7th and August 21st, August 4th and 18th, 1892. These dates cover the time when sea bathing is finest, fishing is in its prime, and all manner of seaside attractions in the best form for thorough enjoyment. One who misses the opportunity of taking one of the series gives up a delightful experience of the summer.

The tickets include the choicest points on the coast and are available for Cape May, Atlantic City, Seal Isle City, or Ocean City at the same rate.

The excursion tickets, good for twelve days, are to be sold at a rate of $10.00 from Pittsburg, and at corresponding low rates from other stations.

A special train of Parlor Cars and day Coaches will leave Pittsburg at 8.50 A. M. for Philadelphia, stopping at all important junction points, where connections will be made with trains from branch lines.

Passengers will spend the night in Philadelphia and proceed to the sea—shore by regular trains of the next day.

Tickets will be sold from stations named below, and the train schedule will be as follows:—

	Rate.	Train leaves.
Altoona	8 00	12.55 P.M.
Clearfield	8 90	9.40 A.M.
Philipsburg	8 35	10.32"
Osceola	8 25	10.45"
Bellefonte	8 65	1025"
Tyrone	7 65	1.18 P.M.
Philadelphia Ar.		7.16 "

Tickets will also be sold from East Liberty, Irwin, Uniontown, Connellsville, Scottdale, Alverton, Greensburg, and Johnstown for regular trains leaving Pittsburg 4 30 and 8.10 P.M., with Pullman Sleeping Cars attached, arriving in Philadelphia next morning, whence passengers will proceed to the shore by any regular train of that day.

Applicatian for information and tickets should be made to T.E. Watt, Passenger Agent Western District, Pittsburg, Pa.

LITERARY NOTES

The next number of *Harper's Weekly*, published June 15th, will be especially rich in articles and illustrations of current and timely interest. Scenes and incidents at the National Republican Convention at Minneapolis will be apropriately described and illustrated. Besides a spirited double page picture of the Suburban Handicap, by Thulstrup, there will be portraits of three of the leading horses in the race. The recent disaster by fire and flood in the Pennsylvania oil regions, and also the devastation made by the great storms in Kansas, will be subjects of several carefully drawn and accurate illustrations.

Bellefonte Markets.

Red Wheat, per bushel	$ 85
Mixed wheat per bushel	80
Buck wheat, new, per bushel	40
Rye per bushel	60
Corn (shelled)	45
Corn (ears)	40
Oats	30
Barley	50
Clover seed, fair to good	7.80
do prime and extra prime	8 00
do choice	8.40
Flour, retail, per barrel	5 00
Flour, wholesale	4 40
Hay choice mixed, per ton	10 00
" prime timothy " "	12.00
" choice " " "	15.00

Provision Markets:
Corrected weekly by Eureka Grocery.

Apples, dried, per pound	5
Green apples, per bushel	40
Cherries, dried, per pound, seeded	10
Dried Currants, per pound	8
New Raisins, per pound	16 — 20
Beans, per quart	10
Fresh Butter, per pound	12
Cheese, per pound	16
Country Hams, per pound	8
Hams, sugar cured	13
shoulders	10
Breakfast Bacon	12½
Country Bacon	8
Lard, leaf, per pound	10
Lard, country, per pound	8
Eggs, per dozen	12½
Potatoes, per bushel	30
New Potatoes, per bushel	1 50
Dried Beef	20
Canned Beef, 2 pound can	25
Country Side, per pound	8
Canned Tomatoes, per can	10—12—15
Canned Corn, per can	10—12½—15
Lemons, per dozen	30
Oranges, per dozen	40—50
Okra, sweet Corn, per pound	10
Apple Butter, per gallon	35
Roller Flour, per sack	1 25

ESTRAYED—Came to the premises of the undersigned in Worth Township on Monday, June 6th, 1892, eight head of cattle, as follows: One red steer, star on face; one red heifer, mulley; one red and white steer; one black heifer; one red and white spotted steer; one red and white spotted heifer; one red and white spotted steer with notch under right ear; one red steer with star on face and white on belly. The first six and last ones have end of left ear off. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take the animals away, otherwise they will be disposed of according to law
24 3t JACOB FRANTZ.
Port Matilda, Pa.

WALTERS' METALIC SHINGLES are made from the best brands of roofing Tin plate, and steel sheets galvanized. You can buy them painted or not. Our Galvanized Shingles are rain and rust proof, without the necessity of painting. Our painted Tin Shingles are more durable and ornamental than it is possible to make a tin roof, put on in the old fashioned style. Write for price list R. THE NATIONAL SHEET METAL ROOFING CO., 9, Cliff street, New York. 23 23 26t

TELEGRAPHY.

A young man or woman who desires to become a Telegraph operator, may hear of an unusual opportunity to learn by addressing W. W. DUNLAP, 606 N. 8th St., Philadelphia, Pa. 23 24 4t

MILK PRESERVATIVE
Milkmen, Creamerymen, and Dairymen can keep MILK AND CREAM fresh a week without using ice. Healthful, tasteless, odorless and inexpensive. Sample, enough to make test, mailed for ten cents. THE PRESERVALINE M'F'G CO., 10 Cedar St., N. Y. 24 4t

A LEADER.

Since its first introduction, Electric Bitters has gained rapidly in popular favor, until now it is clearly in the lead among pure medicinal tonics and alteratives—containing nothing which permits its use as a beverage or intoxicant, it is recognized as the best and purest medicine for all ailments of Stomach, Liver or Kidneys—It will cure Sick Headache, Indigestion, Constipation, and drive Malaria from the system. Tatisfaction guaranteed with each bottle or the money will be refunded. Price only 50c. per bottle. Sold by C. M. Parrish.

"The Round Table" is the name of a new department which has been opened in *Harper's Young People*, and which is to represent an association of the same name to which all boys and girls who desire to become members may be admitted upon their application "without fee and without conditions."

The Farmers' league of Maine demands that fares on railroads be reduced to two cents per mile, and freight rates at least one third.

Mrs. William Lohr

Of Freeport, Ill., began to fail rapidly, lost all appetite and got into a serious condition from **Dyspepsia** She could not eat vegetables or meat, and even toast distressed her. Had to give up housework. In a week after taking

Hood's Sarsaparilla

She felt a little better. Could keep more food on her stomach and grew stronger. She took 3 bottles, has a good appetite, **gained** 22 lbs., does her work easily, is now in perfect health.

HOOD'S PILLS are the best after-dinner Pills. They assist digestion and cure headache.

"All Sorts and Conditions of Men"
use the
Remington

Standard Typewriter
because
it is constructed upon the best design, of the best materials, and by the best workmanship.

Wyckoff, Seamans & Benedict,
834 CHESTNUT ST., PHILA.

PILES "ANAKESIS" gives instant relief and is an infallible Cure for Piles. Price $1. By Druggists or mail. Samples free. Address "ANAKESIS," Box 2416, New York City.

FRAZER AXLE GREASE
BEST IN THE WORLD.
Its wearing qualities are unsurpassed, actually outlasting two boxes of any other brand. Not effected by heat. GET THE GENUINE.
FOR SALE BY DEALERS GENERALLY. 1yr

AUDITOR'S NOTICE—In the Orphan's Court of Centre county. In the matter of the estate of Jacob Evert, deceased. The undersigned, an Auditor appointed by said Court to hear and pass upon the exceptions filed to the account in said estate and make distribution of the balance to and among those legally entitled thereto, will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office in the Borough of Bellefonte, Pa., on Tuesday, June 16th, 1892, at 10 o'clock a. m. Parties interested please attend. CLEMENT DALE,
Auditor.

CAUTION NOTICE—All persons are hereby notified by the undersigned not to receive or in any way meddle with the following property, to wit: 1 Cook stove, room stove, 4 beds and bedding, extension table, breakfast table, 70 yards of carpet, 2 clocks, 6 room chairs, 2 rocking chairs, sofa, sink, pigs, lot of dishes and kitchen utensils, as I purchased them at Constable's Sale and have loaned them to William H. Beck at my pleasure.
23 21 4t DANIEL P. SHOPE.

APPEALS FOR 1892.—TRIENNIAL ASSESSMENT.—Notice is hereby given that the Commissioners of Centre county will meet the taxpayers at the following times and places, for the purpose of hearing and determining appeals for the Tri-ennial assessment of 1892. The time for hearing appeals will be between the hours of 9 o'clock a. m. and 4 p. m., except when otherwise noted:

Miles township, Wednesday, June 22, at the election house, Rebersburg.

Haines and Penn townships and Millheim borough, Thursday, June 23, at the election house, Millheim.

Gregg and Potter townships and Centre Hall borough, Friday, June 24, at the election house, Centre Hall.

Spring and Benner townships, Saturday, June 25, at the Commissioner's office, Bellefonte.

Harris and College townships, Monday, June 27, at the election house, Lemont

Ferguson township, Tuesday, June 28, at the election house, Pine Grove Mills.

Half Moon and Patton townships Wednesday, June 29, at the white school house in Half Moon township, near Capt. Jno. A. Hunter's.

Taylor and Worth townships, Thursday, June 30, at the election house, Port Matilda.

Huston and Union townships and Unionville borough, Friday, July 1, at the election house, Unionville.

Boggs township and Milesburg borough, Saturday, July 2, at the election house, Central City.

Walker and Marion townships, Tuesday, July 5, at the election house, Hublersburg.

Liberty, Curtin and Howard townships and Howard borough, Wednesday, July 6, at the election house, Howard borough.

Snow Shoe and Burnside townships, Thursday, July 7, at the election house in Snow Shoe.

Rush township and Philipsburg borough, Friday, July 8, at Public Hall, Philipsburg.

Bellefonte borough, Monday, July 11, at the Commissioner's office, Bellefonte.

NOTICE—Notice is hereby given to the assessors of the several districts, that they be present with the board of commissioners, on the day of said appeal, in their respective districts, as well as all persons who may feel aggrieved. Assessors will please bring all books and papers they have to the appeal.

GEO. L. GOODHART,
T. F. ADAMS, } Comm'rs.
Attest: JAS. B. STROHM,
ROBT. F. HUNTER, Clerk,
Commissioner's Office, Bellefonte, Pa., }
22-3t May 28th, '92. }

WITHOUT AN EQUAL.
ST. JACOBS OIL
TRADE MARK
THE GREAT REMEDY FOR PAIN
CURES RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, LUMBAGO, SCIATICA,
Sprains, Bruises, Burns, Swellings,
PROMPTLY AND PERMANENTLY.

LESSONS BY CORRESPONDENCE
IN THE COMPLETE THEORY OF
COAL AND METAL MINING,
INCLUDING ARITHMETIC, ALGEBRAIC SIGNS, MINE VENTILATION, MECHANICS, ETC.
PUPILS STUDY AT HOME.
LOSE NO TIME FROM WORK.
NO TEXT-BOOKS NEEDED.
TUITION CHARGES WITHIN THE MEANS OF ALL.
For Pamphlet containing Full Information, address
THE COLLIERY ENGINEER SCHOOL OF MINES, SCRANTON, PA.
☞Sample copies of the "THE COLLIERY ENGINEER," (by reading which hundreds of miners have *qualified themselves to become Superintendents and Foremen*), and catalogue of Mining Books sent free on application.
IMPROVED SAFETY-LAMP.

Wonderfully Successful in All Chronic Diseases

—DISEASES OF THE—
Ear, Eye, Nose, Throat, Lungs and Nasal Catarrh.
ALL EYE OPERATIONS SUCCESSFULLY PERFORMED BY THEM.

DR. MORITZ SALM
—WILL BE AT—
THE BUSH HOUSE,
Bellefonte, Pa.,
SATURDAYS—JUNE 25, JULY 23, AUG. 20, SEPT. 17, OCT. 15, NOV. 12, DEC. 10, JAN. 7, FEB. 4, MAR. 4, APR. 1 & 29, MAY 27, JUNE 24. ALSO AT PHILIPSBURG—POTTER HOUSE
MONDAYS—JUNE 27, JULY 25, AUG. 22, SEPT. 19, OCT. 17, NOV. 14, DEC. 12, JAN. 9, FEB. 6, MAR. 6, APR. 3, MAY 1 & 29, JUNE 26.

ONE DAY ONLY.
Examination and Consultation
FREE to Everybody.

They will visit this county every four weeks, thus saving their patients the trouble and expense of visiting the city, as they are the only physicians and surgeons in the country who carry their own manakins, models, diagrams, etc., to illustrate and make it plain to all afflicted the cause and nature of their disease. This will give their numerous patients and others who are in need of medical treatment an opportunity to consult these distinguished physicians whose duties at the Institute will permit only monthly visits to your community.

EPILEPSY AND INSANITY.

My daughter Alice had epilepsy to such a degree as to make her idiotic. She was of no use for work, and was not able to recognize any one, we brought her to Dr. Salm for treatment, and the improvement the Dr. worked on her is wonderful. She can work again, has her right mind, no more fits and can talk intelligibly with any one, and is hale and hearty again. JACAB SHAFFER.
Mechanicsburg, Pa. Oct. 21, 1891.

RUNNING OF THE EAR AND DEAFNESS CURED.

For the last eight years my little daughter, Bertha, has had a severe case of running of the ear, the odor was fearful, she became pale, thin and generally complained, but after a course of treatment with Dr. Salm, she is hale and hearty, all running of the ear has stopped and her hearing before having been bad is good again. We recommend the doctor.
I G JONES.

Our daughter Mary has been crosseyed since birth, she is now 14 years old, and this day we brought her to Dr. Salm, who visits Indiana every four weeks, an operation was made of not more than a minute's duration, and was without pain no chloroform being given The eye is now as straight as any one's.
THOS. A JOHNSTON
SUE M JOHNSTON.
Advance, Indiana Co., Pa., Nov. 20, 1890.

CATARRH & BRONCHITIS CURED.

Dr. M. Salm treated me for catarrh and bronchitis. I had been affected with it for years and was incapacitated for any work and suffered with sleeplessness, but now consider myself entirely cured. Will be glad to answer any questions pertaining to the above testimonial gratefully. JOHN NEWDORFER.
Delmont, Pa.

Diseases of Women, such as have baffled the skill of all other physicians and remedies, quickly cured. Cancers, Tumors, fibroid and polypoid growths cured without the use of the knife or caustics. No cutting, no pain no danger.

Manhood perfectly restored. Quick, painless, and certain cure for impotence, lost manhood, spermatorrhœa l losses, weak and nervous debility, also for prostatis, vericocele, and all private diseases, whether from imprudent habits of youth or sexual functions, speedily and permanently cured. Consultation free and strictly confidential. Absolute cure guaranteed. No risk incurred. Free examination of the Urine—each persons applying for medical treatment should send or bring 2 to 4 ounces of urine, which will receive a careful chemical and microscopic examination. Small Tumors, Cancers, Warts, Moles, etc., removed without acids, knife, pain or scar. New method Electrolysis. Epilepso or fits scientifically treated and positively cured by a never-failing method. Address all communications to Box 760. Columbus, Ohio. Examination and consultation free to everybody.

☞Our Advertisement will Appear Twice Before Each Visit

LUNG TROUBLE & CATARRH CURED

I have had lung trouble and a bad case of catarrh for years, my breathing became very laborious about a year before I came to Dr. M Salm under treatment, and I was unable to do any work whatever, appetite all gone and I became a complete physical wreck and I could see in my friends' eyes that they gave me up for lost. However, after all this, I consider myself now entirely cured, breathing good, no more catarrh, can work all day and feel happy once more; thanks to this great doctor. LIZZIE ALLISON.
Oct. 22, 1891. Blairsville Intersection.

REMOVAL OF POLIPUS.

For the last 12 years I have been troubled with catarrh and for the last 3 years could not breathe through my nostrils; had tried several doctors, and patent medicine in abundance without avail. Dr. Salm, of Columbus, said I had polipus in connection with catarrh; he removed them for me and I breathe again comfortably through both nostrils; altogether I am feeling much better and find myself on the highway to recovery.
WM. ROSENBERGER,
18 Muskingum St.,
June 27, 1889. Massillon, O.

WE THOUGHT SHE COUEDN'T LIVE BUT A FEW MONTHS LONGER.

My daughter has been under Dr. Salm's treatment for catarrh for six months, before that time her breath smelled fearfully, she was pale, weak and emaciated, and we thought she couldn't live but a few months longer; however, to-day she is entirely cured from that fearful malady and is in good health as anyone may wish for, not a vestige of the catarrh being apparent. Thanks to Dr Salm's wonderful treatment. AUGUST PETERS.
April 4, 1890 P. O. Box, 460, Massillon.

Diseases of Women, such as have baffled the skill of all other physicians and remedies, quickly cured. Cancers, Tumors, fibroid and polypoid growths cured without the use of the knife or caustics. No cutting, no pain no danger.

Manhood perfectly restored. Quick, painless, and certain cure for impotence, lost manhood, spermatorrhœa l losses, weak and nervous debility, also for prostatis, vericocele, and all private diseases, whether from imprudent habits of youth or sexual functions, speedily and permanently cured. Consultation free and strictly confidential. Absolute cure guaranteed. No risk incurred. Free examination of the Urine—each persons applying for medical treatment should send or bring 2 to 4 ounces of urine, which will receive a careful chemical and microscopic examination. Small Tumors, Cancers, Warts, Moles, etc., removed without acids, knife, pain or scar. New method Electrolysis. Epilepso or fits scientifically treated and positively cured by a never-failing method. Address all communications to Box 760. Columbus, Ohio. Examination and consultation free to everybody.

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At his yard near Passenger station sells on
THE BEST QUALITIES
OF
Anthracite, Bituminous & Woodland
COAL
—ALSO—
KINDLING WOOD.
AND
Corn Bars, Shelled Corn, Oats, Baled Hay and Straw
TELEPHONE 712

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—In the Orphan's Court of Centre county, Pa., in the matter of the estate of Barnhart Viehdorfer, deceased, late of the township of Burnside. The undersigned, having been appointed an auditor by said Court, to hear and pass upon the exceptions filed, restate the account, report advancements, if any, and make distribution of the funds to and amongst those legally entitled to the same, gives notice that he will attend to the duties of his appointment in the office of Orvis, Bower & Orvis, in Bellefonte, Pa., on Friday, the 1st day of July, A. D. 1892, at 10 o'clock a. m., when and where all parties interested are required to attend.
22-3t JOHN F. POTTER, Auditor.

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OUR MOTTO:
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The EUREKA CASH GROCERY, Bush Arcade Block, is the place to buy Groceries GOOD AND CHEAP. We have always been selling goods at ROCK BOTTOM PRICES bu now we intend to do better than ever and will sell goods at prices that will astonish everyone. Times are hard and we cannot expect to make much. Below we quote you a few of our prices to show that we mean business.

3 cans of Corn for 25 cts.; 3 cans of Peas 25 cts.; 3 cans of Lima Beans for 25 cts.; 6 bars of Soap 25 cts.; Coffee 23–25–26–28–35 cts. per pound; 1 package Mince Meat 11 cts.; Mixed Tea (a number one quality) only 40 cts. per pound; Soup Beans 6 cts. per quart.

The above is a fair sample of our prices. Call and be convinced.

NEXT DOOR TO POST-OFFICE.
HIGH STREET, - - BELLEFONTE
M. P. TUTEN, PROPRIETOR.

PONTIUS PILATE.

BY WILLIAM H. S. ATKINSON.

"Git up, dar, yo' Ponchus Pilut; git up wid yo fer er sassy, lazy, no-ercount old moke! Who-o-o-oa!"

This last remark came from the old darky as the mule, honored with the distinguished name of the once famous Roman Governor made a brisk effort to respond to the command to "git up."

The speaker was a typical Southern negro, as the animal was a typical Southern mule. They seemed to understand each other thoroughly, and although the old man certainly spoke rather harshly now and again, it was apparently from force of habit only. At any rate, his gate and general movements were fully as slow as those of the quadruped, and he was evidently both surprised and displeased when Pontius Pilate took him at his word and essayed to quicken his footsteps.

They were an odd pair and of antiquated appearance—as much as could be seen of them in the dusk and gathering darkness of the summer evening.

The negro, with a monstrous straw hat through whose well-ventilated crown the woolly locks played hide and seek, with a very long coat that had once been broadcloth, but which was now little more than barest of bare thread, and with cotton pantaloons hitched up so well that they were in no danger of quarreling with the slipshod shoes on the stockingless feet. The old fellow was aged too, as his benten shoulders and grizzly gray whiskers attested; but it is doubtful if he was older than or so old as Pontius Pilate.

The mule was so venerable that, except at the end of his ratty tail and just above each of his feet, there was not a solitary hair on him. Either he had shed his coat by reason of his gathering years, or it had been worn smooth by many decades of hard work.

Possibly it was out of consideration for the mule's antiquity that the old fellow refrained from riding Pontius Pilate; for the animal was saddled and bridled, and the road they were traversing was fairly good. Whatever the reason was, both man and beast "hoofed it."

They were in the outskirts of a Southern town and the road was well-nigh as deserted as if they had been in the heart of the pine forests. Indeed, they were close to a large grove which formed part of the estate of a wealthy gentleman of the neighborhood.

"Whoa, den, yo' contrary ole ass! What fer doan yo' behave yo'se'f? Ain't I done treat yo' good an' kin'? Who-o-a!"

As his master finished speaking Pontius Pilate pricked up his long, hairless ears, planted his fore feet together and stood stock still. But it was not the darky's words of censure and second injunction to "whoa" which produced this result.

The mule heard voices just within the grove, and so did the darky; and when the old man heard what the mule heard he was just as ready to pause and listen.

The voices where those of a man and a girl evidently in altercation. The man was very angry, while the girl was obstinate.

"I command you to come home, at once," said the man.

"And, I repeat, I will not come home," replied the girl between her sobs.

"You are both ridiculous and undutiful," responded the man. "You will force me to make an exhibition of you and to create a scandal. I shall insist upon exercising my authority as your father, and shall make you return home if I have to get help from the house and carry you home."

"I will save you all that trouble and will go with you quietly if you will promise to send for Arthur and apologize to him for your behavior this afternoon."

"Arthur be darned! Clara, you will thank me some day for ridding you of that fellow. You are absurd and talk like a baby or a fool! Young Arthur Outhwaite is poor and his family is of no standing whatever."

"Father, Arthur is honorable, clever and diligent, and you know it. I am not unreasonable, and I am quite old enough to judge for myself. You have treated both him and me outrageously, and I will not——"

"Hush! I have given that fellow his walking papers, and he knows better than to show his face around here until I send for him—which will never happen as long as my name is John Sedgwick. Hello!

This last exclamation came from Col. Sedgwick as he caught sight of the outlines of the old darky and Pontius Pilate only a few yards away.

"Hello there, uncle, come here, will you."

The negro hobbled over to the man whom he quickly recognized as the owner of the estate on which the grove was located.

"Now, uncle, you're an old man with lots of experience. What do you think of a stubborn girl who refuses to obey her father and who is so obstinate as to refuse to go to her home when it is growing dark."

"I 'speck missy doan 'member erbout de wolves an' b'ars an' coons an' ghoses an' hoo-doos what comes out nights an' scars gals what doan do what dey's tole," said the old man shaking his head and pulling a long face.

"It isn't as though I was abusing her, uncle. Nothing of the sort. I came down here about supper time and found my daughter and a young newspaper rooster sparking red-hot. I had ordered him off the place once before, so this time I gave him a piece of my mind and told him the next time I caught him on my premises I'd give him a piece of my shoe if not a dose of No. 10 shot."

"O-o-ho! Dat's de state ob de case. So so!"

"Yes, that's the state of the case, uncle, and I think that you had better help me take the young lady home."

"Suah sah, suah! Easy as rollin' down hill, sah. Yo' an' me, boss, we jes lif' missy on de moke, an' ride her up to de house, sah."

"Good," replied Sedgwick. "Now, Clara, will you walk or ride?"

The girl made no answer, but continued sobbing.

"Come along, uncle, bring the mule!" shouted the Colonel, keeping tight hold on his daughter's arm.

"Git up, dar, yo' po' ole fool moke, git along," muttered the darky, as he dragged Pontius Pilate into the grove.

Then the negro prepared to assist the angry father.

"Lift her on, boss, jes git her squar' on an' she can nevah git off till we stop. Ole Pontius Pilate he'll go, sah, like er streak, sah. D'reckly missy's on he's back, sah, yo' run fo' de house an' be ready. Now!"

The two men had quite a tussle with the girl. She struggled desperately, but of course got the worst of it. Finally she was seated on the back of Pontius Pilate, and then the old colored man gave a shout.

"Go now, yo' ole varmint! Git up, dar, an' hump! Git!"

The mule started off on a gallop and it was as much as his master could do to keep up with him. Col. Sedgwick wasn't in the race, and made for the house across lots, which he reached before the cavalcade.

Oh, yes; a long time before it. For he sat and weitad and waited all through the night, fuming and fussing and fretting and swearing. And when the morning came he received a telegram from a town twenty miles distant, in an adjoining state; and here are its contents:

"Arrived here, thanks to Pontius Pilate, late last evening, and were married at midnight. 'ARTHUR AND CLARA.'"

The reader will have guessed who the old darky really was; but it remains for me to add that Pontius Pilate is still alive, the pet of a small boy Outhwaite, and living literally "in clover."

"I Am To Tired"

Is a common exclamation of this season. There is a certain bracing effect in cold air which is lost when the weather grows warmer; and when Nature is renewing her youth, her admirers feel dull, sluggish and tired. This condition is owing mainly to the impure condition of the blood, and its failure to supply healthy tissue to the various organs of the body. It is remarkable how susceptible the system is to the help to be derived from a good medicine at this season. Possessing just these purifying, building-up qualities which the body craves Hood's Sarsaparilla soon overcomes that tired feeling, restores the appetite, purifies the blood, and, in short, imparts vigorous health. Its thousands of friends as with one voice declare "It Makes the Weak Strong."

"BUY AT HOME" A SAMPLE BUSINESS CREED.

I regret that I cannot follow my friend from Nebraska as he starts out in his first term in Congress to do more for England than even her own colonies are willing to do. [Laughter and applause on the Republican side.] And I am glad to say that this prejudice in favor of the United States is very generally shared by the community in which we both live. [Laughter.] I am a believer in the rights of my own home; first my own town, then my own county, then my own State, then my own country, and when I am looking around for some country to boycott I always select some foreign country. [Laughter and applause.] The prevailing public spirit of the west is illustrated by this clipping from an independent Iowa newspaper:

Let Cedar Rapids people stand by Cedar Rapids people and Cepar Rapids industries; wheel your baby in a Cedar Rapids carriage; pump your water with a Cedar Rapids pump; hitch your horse with Cedar Rapids harness; build with Cedar Rapids brick; employ Cedar Rapids contractors and builders; use Cedar Rapids engines; milk in a Cedar Rapid pail, and strain away the milk in a Cedar Rapids cooler; sit on a Cedar Rapids cushion; eat Ceda Rapids pork, beef and crackers; use Cedar Rapids flour and oatmeal; marry a Cedar Rapids girl, and when you die have a Cedar Rapids monument erected to commemorate your loyalty to your home city.

[Applause and great laughter.]

I have no doubt that this is also the prevailing business creed of every wide-awake community of Nebraska. Not long ago we had a splendid stock farmer running for Governor of Iowa, and the Democrats started a story to the effect that he bought everything in Chicago instead of in the village near which he resided, and we had to fill the newspaper with affidavits denying the charge, so universal is the popular contempt for the man who goes back on the neighborhood in which he lives. And that feeling is well founded, for while one man or one set of men might possibly make a little something if they went away from home with their trade, yet, if everybody did so, the whole community would be involved in a common bankruptcy, and the beautiful thriving little cities of Iowa and Nebraska would return to the open prairie from which they came.

My friend from Nebraska thinks that the West is at last coming round to the notion of going abroad for the goods we need. If that is true of Nebraska it is evident that the State is losing its senses faster than he says it is losing its sheep. I cannot agree with him. On every hand I see the evidence of a better understanding of all the people of the absolute necessity, according to the advice of Jefferson, of building the factory next to the farm. Every city in my district is ready with cash contributions and exemption from taxes for any man who agrees to establish any industrial enterprise.

No people in the United States see more clearly the relation of the farm to its customers than the people of Iowa and Nebraska. Last summer the contract for building a little torpedo crusier was awarded to the Dubuque Iowa Works. We were agreeably surprise to find a shipyard in Iowa equipped for such a contract. The Dubuque newspapers were filled with rejoicing over the building of that one little cruiser costing $112,000. The Democratic newspaper opened its account with the head line in flaming capitals: "Hallelujah"—the first time that old Hebrew expression ever found its way into a Democratic newspaper in that section of the country. [Laughter.] It pointed tout how every citizen of the town and the whole adjacent community would share in the bounty of that expenditure of money.

Turning over to the editorial page the reader found an argument very like that delivered a week ago by my friend from Nebraska, in effect advising us, whenever we wanted anything else to go to England for it, and I said to myself that if the Democracy of the West would only take into their politics a little of the common sense that they apply to their business, instead of winning new victories on the Free-Trade platform, as predicted by my friend from Nebraska, there would not be enough left of them to call the caucus to order [laughter]; for the principle to which I refer is recognized by the wise and simple alike.

Not long ago I was in the city of Plainfield, N. J., a city of 10,000 inhabitants and rapidly becoming a fashionable suburb of New York. I strolled into a barber shop. I always like to talk with a barber. He knows everything, and has a cheerful way of letting go of it. [Laughter.] So I asked him how things were coming on in Plainfield. He said things were bad enough in Plainfield. I asked him what was the matter with Plainfield.

"Well," said he, "these New York roosters don't help a town much." I asked him what he meant. "Why," said he "I mean those fellows doing business in the City of New York. They buy what they need and get shaved before they start home, and just roost in Plainfield." [Laughter.] And as I crawled out of that Democratic barber's chair I made up my mind to do everything I could by vote and by speech to prevent the Democratic party from converting the people of the United States into English roosters, doing business in London and merely sleeping in the United States. [Laughter and applause on the Republican side.]—*Congressman Dolliver.*

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THE T. Swoger & Son Pianos & Organs

BEAVER FALLS, PENNSYLVANIA. $35

From Rev. James M Potts, D D. editor of the Michigan *Christian Advocate*, Detroit Michigan To say that we are delighted with the piano, does not express the fact. We are jubilant. If all your instruments are as fine in appearrnce and as pleasing in tone as this one, your patrons will rise by the hundred.

From Mrs A G Silverheels, Corydon, Warren county, Pa.: We are well pleased with the organ. Good tone and found to be as represented. jy23 1y

There is NO *SURE CURE FOR EVERY CASE OF ASTHMA* or *EVERY CASE OF HAY FEVER*, but the worst cases, *if uncomplicated by organic disease*, can be CURED TO STAY CURED *by constitutional treatment*, and this at the patient's home.

ASTHMA AND HAY-FEVER

We treat no one without a thorough knowledge of the case.

Incurable Cases Declined.

Examination free by mail.

We want name and address of every sufferer from Asthma or Hay Fever.

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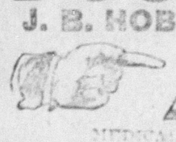

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UNLIKE ANY OTHER

For INTERNAL and EXTERNAL use.

GENERATION AFTER GENERATION HAVE USED AND BLESSED IT.

SOOTHING-HEALING

Dropped on Sugar, Children Love It.

Every Traveler should have a bottle of it in his satchel.

Every Sufferer From Rheumatism, Sciatica, Neuralgia, Nervous Headache, Diphtheria, Coughs, Catarrh, Bronchitis, Asthma, Cholera Morbus, Diarrhœa, Lameness, Soreness in Body or Limbs, Stiff Joints or Strains, will find in this old Anodyne relief and speedy cure. Pamphlet free. Sold everywhere. Price 25 cts., by mail, 6 bottles, Express paid, $2. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., BOSTON, MASS.

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BEECH CREEK RAILROAD.
N. Y. C. & R. R. R. R. LESSEE.

November 16, 890.

Direct communication made with Philadelphia and Reading Railroad at Williamsport for Philadelphia, New York and intermediate points.

READ UP No 35	READ UP No 41	STATIONS.	READ DOWN No 32	READ DOWN No 38
P. M.				P M
1 35		Gazzam		2 25
1 27		Kerrmoor		2 33
1 18		New Millport		2 e9
1 10		Olanta		2 47
1 00		Mitchells		2 56
12 20	P M	Clearfield	A M 7 00	3 30
12 00	9 15			
11 41	8 55	Woodland	7 19	3 50
11 34	8 48	Bigler	7 26	3 57
11 28	8 43	Wallaceton	7 42	4 03
10 35	L 7 50	Phillipsburg	L 7 25	L 3 55
11 30	A 8 45		A 8 20	A 4 50
11 05	8 20	Munsons	7 55	4 25
10 42	7 55	Peale	8 21	4 51
10 17	7 33	Gillintown	8 44	5 14
10 09	7 25	Snow Shoe	8 52	5 22
9 02	6 27	Beech Creek	9 46	6 27
8 47	6 13	Mill Hall	10 00	6 43
8 41	6 07	Lock Haven	10 08	6 52
8 32	5 57	Wayne	10 18	7 03
8 10	5 35	Jersey Shore	10 35	7 25
7 35	5 00	Williamsport	11 10	8 00
A. M.	P M		A M	P M
7 15	2 56	Williamsport	11 55	11 07
11 30	11 33	Philadelphia	4 05	6 50
	10 08	New York via Easton	5 50	
7 30	8 35	New York via Phila.	8 30	9 30
P M	A M		P M	A M

ADDITIONAL TRAINS.—Clearfield Accommodation leaves Gazzam at 8.30 a m and 6.09 p m, arriving at Clearfield at 10.15 a m and 7.39 p m.

Gazzam Accommodation leaves Clearfield at 6.10 a m and 4.00 p m, arriving at Gazzam at 8.00 a m and 5.30 p m.

Sleeping car on Through Express, both ways between Williamsport and Philadelphia (Ninth and Green street station) daily except Sunday.

CONNECTIONS—At Gazzam with stages to and from Ansonville, Berwinsdale and Bell's Gap Railroad. At Clearfield with stages to and from DuBois and Penfield. At Jersey Shore with Pine Creek Division of Fall Brook Railway. At Williamsport with Philadelphia and Reading Railroad for all points East.

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PASTOR KOENIG'S NERVE TONIC

Physicians Couldn't Cure. X

SEDAMSVILLE, Hamilton Co., O., June, 1889.

One bottle of Pastor Koenig's Nerve Tonic cured me entirely, after physicians had tried unsuccessfully for eight months to relieve me of nervous debility. W. BUENNEFELD.

DELHI, Ont., Jan. 14, 1891.

My wife has taken six bottles of Pastor Koenig's Nerve Tonic; she has had no return of the fits, and I think this remedy has had the desired effect. I cheerfully recommend it to any one suffering from that dreadful malady, "Epilepsy." JOHN GRANT.

BROCKTON, Mass., June 17, 1890.

About a year ago I noticed my right hand continually shaking. I tried different medicines but they all had no effect. * * * After using three or four bottles of Pastor Koenig's Nerve Tonic my hand ceased to shake and I found myself gaining every day. I think this medicine is one of the greatest remedies.

THOS. O'REILLY.

FREE—A Valuable Book on Nervous Diseases sent free to any address, and poor patients can also obtain this medicine free of charge.

This remedy has been prepared by the Reverend Pastor Koenig, of Fort Wayne, Ind., since 1876, and is now prepared under his direction by the

KOENIG MED. CO., Chicago, Ill.

Sold by Druggists at $1 per Bottle. 6 for $5. Large Size, $1.75. 6 Bottles for $9.

FOURTH OF JULY AT PHILIPSBURG.

We are going to have a big celebration in Bellefonte on the coming fourth of July, but while this is so, Bellefonte is not the only town in the county that is going to display its patriotism. Philipsburg is going ahead just as though it didn't know anything about the great preparations that are being made at the county seat. They have a general committee of arrangements of which a Mr. Lewis is chairman. They had a meeting of the committee lately at which sub committees reported such arrangements as indicate preparation for a lively time. H. C. Warfel, for committee on parade, reported that he had every reason to believe that the parade would eclipse all former efforts. Joseph H. Reilly, for committee on invitations, reported that eighteen fire companies and scores of other societies were invited, and that all local organizations were hard at work to make things hum. H. C. Williams, editor of the *Ledger*, is on committee on music. Harry always makes music wherever he goes so is right in his element on the music racket. He has five bands already engaged together with local drum corps' in which will be all first class musicians in great number. J. D. Ritter, for committee on industrial display, is going to have every business and manufacturing industry in that whole region round about represented in the parade. He is trying to show up the real life of that town and vicinity in fine style. S. G. Platt and Jno Harper, for committee on fireworks, have selected an assortment that will cost four hundred dollars, and are only waiting to see how much money they have for this part of the entertainment to close the bargain. Platt, Barber & Co., wholesale grocers of that town, will furnish the fireworks at cost. Albert Walton, for committee on park sports, has a program which includes horse racing, foot ball, dog handicaps, tug of war, foot races, and long distance base ball throwing; entrees have been made for each event. It was voted that this committee have money enough to offer such prizes as in their judgment is required to make this part of the celebration a complete success. W. E. Fry, for committee on decoration, said they proposed to put up four beautiful arches in different parts of the "city" and wanted to know how much money was to be allowed them as they did not propose to put up anything that would not be first class.

J. N. Schoonover, for committee on finance, said they had six hundred dollars subscribed and expected to have one thousand. The names of contributors will be published. G. W. Zeigler, for committee on oration, said they were encouraged to expect Hon. Jeremiah Rusk and several other gentlemen of national reputation, to speak to them. He thinks their committee will give the people a treat in this line.

It will be seen by the above that our sister town of Philipsburg is "right in it" and if Bellefonte wants to even equal their display, to say nothing of excelling it, they will have to "get up and dust."

BUCKLEN'S ARNICA SALVE.

THE BEST SALVE in the world for Cuts Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. FOR SALE BY—C. M. Parish.

THE passage of the bill granting American registry to two steamships of the Inman line has naturally created quite a stir in British shipping circles; *Fair Play*, the organ of British shipbuilding interests, says: "Dismal forebodings cannot be repressed. We remember the days when the Yankees had a practical monopoly of of the Atlantic trade, and the Stars and Stripes were found flying from the peak of the smartest vessels afloat in every European port. * * * Nobody who knows anything of yachting but is powerfully impressed by the Americans' natural skill in construction and seamanship, wherein they cannot be ranked second even to ourselves." British shipbuilders may be assured that they have the hearty sympathy of their American brethren of the Free-Trade persuasion.

THE publication of Mr. Cleveland's confession to a newspaper correspondent who interviewed him at the time when his name was being mentioned as a candidate for the Democratic nomination, that he "didn't know anything at all about the Tariff," at last throws some light on his Free-Trade message. Mr. Cleveland has probably learned by this time that it is dangerous to meddle with things one don't know anything about.

Lamp-chimneys cost so little that we let them go on breaking. We go on buying and grumbling.

What should we do?

Get Macbeth's "Pearl-top" and "Pearl-glass;" they are made of tough glass, tough against heat; they do not break in use; they do from accident.

They are fine, well made, exact; they fit the lamps they are made for; stand upright; the shade is right; they make a right draught for light; they are uniform. Both bear a label for your protection. Look for it.

Be willing to pay a nickel more and stop this constant expense and annoyance.

Pittsburgh, Pa. GEO. A. MACBETH Co.

$10,000

will be paid for a recipe enabling us to make WOLFF'S ACME BLACKING at such a price that the retailer can profitably sell it at 10c. a bottle. At present the retail price is 20c.

This offer is open until January 1st, 1893. For particulars address the undersigned.

ACME BLACKING is made of pure alcohol, other liquid dressings are made of water. Water costs nothing. Alcohol is dear. Who can show us how to make it without alcohol so that we can make ACME BLACKING as cheap as water dressing, or put it in fancy packages like many of the water dressings, and then charge for the outside appearance instead of charging for the contents of the bottle?

WOLFF & RANDOLPH, Philadelphia.

PAINE-RON

A paint of which a 25c. bottle will cover six scratched and dulled pieces of furniture and make them look like newly finished mahogany, as well as many other remarkable things as other paint can do. All retailers sell it.

ELY'S Cream Balm

Cleanses the Nasal Passages, Allays Pain and Inflamation, Heals the Sores, Restores the Senses of Taste and Smell.

TRY THE CURE

CATARRH

HAY-FEVER

A particle is applied into each nostril and is agreeable. Price 50 cents at Druggists; by mail, registered, 60 cts.

ELY BROTHERS, 55 Warren St., N. Y.

DEAFNESS & HEAD NOISES CURED BY PECK'S INVISIBLE TUBULAR EAR CUSHIONS. Whispers heard. Comfortable. Successful where all Remedies Fail. Ills. book and proofs free. Address F. HISCOX, 853 Bdy., N. Y. 14 1m

A Family Affair

Health for the Baby,
Pleasure for the Parents,
New Life for the Old Folks.

Hires' Root Beer

THE GREAT TEMPERANCE DRINK

is a family affair—a requisite of the home. A 25 cent package makes 5 gallons of a delicious, strengthening, effervescent beverage.

Don't be deceived if a dealer, for the sake of larger profit, tells you some other kind is "just as good"—'tis false. No imitation is as good as the genuine HIRES'.

FAVORITE SINGER!

Warranted for Five Years.

LOW ARM ONLY $20

HIGH ARM $25.00.

OUR FAVORITE SINGER

Drop Leaf, Fancy Cover, Large Drawers, Nickel Rings, Tucker, Ruffler, Binder, Four Widths of Hemmers

Sent on trial. Delivered in your home free of freight charges. Buy only of Manufacturers. Save Canvassers' Commissions. Get New Machines. Address for Circulars and Testimonials.

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CURES BOILS PIMPLES SORE EYES SCROFULA MALARIA BLOOD DISEASES

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Healthful, Agreeable, Cleansing.

Cures Chapped Hands, Wounds, Burns, Etc.

Removes and Prevents Dandruff.

WHITE RUSSIAN SOAP.

Specially Adapted for Use in Hard Water.

BEULAH.

BY OPIE P. READ.

Jasper Alexson kept a cross-roads store in a sparsely inhabited part of Tennessee. He was rather a fat old fellow, a condition doubtless brought about by his close association with butter, bacon and axle-grease, for every other man in the neighborhood was lean with that lankness so characteristic of the Southern back woodsman.

The most striking of Jasper's characteristics was his love for his daughter Beulah, a handsome girl whose name had been taken from an absurdly romantic not to say flamboyant novel which, years ago, had found his way into the neighborhood. Beulah, however, was not so romantic as her fictitious namesake, unless a certain vein of violence can be regarded as romance, for nothing seemed to delight her so much as standing about on hog-killing day, watching the red gush of an expiring sow; and, indeed, I have been told that she once killed a dog with number six shots and then laughed gleefully at his death-inspiring howls.

One day a fellow named Jim Buck, a pretended farmer, an actual slouch and the lankest of the lank, entered Jasper's store and calling the old man from his thrilling work of weighing a few pounds of blue-looking butter which an old negro had brought to exchange for a cast-iron plow, thus addressed him:

"Old man, you've noticed me around here a good deal lately, haven't you?"

"W'y, don't know that I have, Jim," the old man answered, wiping his greasy hand on the bosom of his hickory shirt. "The fact is, I have been so busy lately with this here rushin' life of commerce that I haven't had time to notice anything."

"Not even Beulah?" Jim asked.

"What do you mean?" the old man demanded, somewhat gruffly. "What's Beulah got to do with anything that mout consarn you?"

"Don't fly off the handle, as the boy said to the axe. I wanted to know if you had noticed me around here much lately, an' that's whar the matter stands now."

"An' I wanter know why you mention the girl?"

"Wall, I jest wanter know if you have noticed the powerful strong affection that has been growin' up betwixt us ever sence the protraction meetin' over at Station Camp Creek last fall?"

The old man sat down on a keg of nails and wove his greasy fingers together. "Jim you don't mean to say that you are in love with Beulah, do you?"

"I not only mean to say it, do say it right out."

"But do she love you, Jim.

"She do."

"How do you know?"

"'Cause she 'lows she does.

"Well, of that's the case," said the old man. "I reckon she do, but I'm powerfully sorry, Jim."

"Why, Jas? Ain't I allus traded with you? Didn't I buy a half side of bacon from you last Spring?"

"That's all true enough, Jim, but I've had big hopes for her. I wanted her to marry somebody that amounted to something."

"Don't I amount to nothin'?"

"Well, hardly, Jim. You're red headed, hungry-lookin', knock-keed, an' your front teeth air out."

"Yes, kicked out by a steer." Jim interposed.

"That don't make no diffunce, Jim. My daughter ain't called on to put up with the cavortin's of a steer, an' it don't make no diffunce how you lost your teeth. The p'int is that you ain't got none."

"Now, here, Jas," said Jim, placing his hand on the old man's shoulder, 'ef the fack that I ain't got no teeth is the biggest objection, w'y I kin have some put in this fall if the crop turn out all right."

"Craps air mighty uncertain, Jim, specially as it looks like we mout have a drouth this year, and beside that, I wanted Beulah to marry a lawyer, or doctor, or something."

"Too late now, Jas, for we've dun made up our minds, and air going to marry whuther you give your consent or not."

"Well, the old man replied, getting up and again wiping his hands on the bosom of his hickory shirt, "I recken you'll hatter take her, but you must recolleck one thing Jimmy, and that's this: you've got a jewel."

"I know that, Jas.

"Jim, she's a plum jewel

Jim and Beulah were married. It was a great event in the neighborhood, and many a chicken squawled and many a young pig squealed, for old Jasper spread a great feast. Just as the bride and groom were abont to depart for their home, Jasper, after embracing his daughter, turned to Jim and said:

"Jim, don't you never fail to ricollect."

"Ricolleck what?" Beulah asked.

"That you air a jewel, my dear."

"Don't be foolish, pap."

"I ain't foolish, honey, fur ef you ain't a plum jewel thar never was one tuck outen the bottom of the sea. Goodbye, precious, an' don't furgit to come over an' see me once in awhile, an,' Jim, let me charge you ag'in not to furgit."

Several days afterward Jim came into old Jasper's store.

"W'y good morn'n,' Jimmy, good mornin'!" exclaimed the old man, wiping his buttery hands on the bosom of his hickory shirt. "How is the jewel this morin'?"

"Fust-rate, Jas."

"Now, Jim, didn't I tell you the truth? Ain't she a jewel?"

"She is fur a fack, Jas."

'A plum jewel, Jimmy."

"A regular plum jewel, Jas."

"Glad you know it for yo'se'f. Set down an' we'll eat a box of sardines."

He did not see Jim again until two weeks later. Then the son-in-law entered the store.

"W'y, bless my soul, here is Jim!" exclaimed the old man. "Havn't seen ha'r nur hide of him for some time. How's the jewel?"

"She's all right. What's cheese sellin' at?"

"Bout 15 cents a pound. Why hasn't the jewel been over to see me?"

"Don't know. Let me have about a ha'fer pound."

The old man wanted to talk; but Jim, declaring that he was "shoved for time," hastened away.

One morning, four days later, Jim entered the store again.

"W'y, helloa, Jim, old boy. Walk back. How is the jewel this mornin'?"

"I've got to go over an' git the hogs outen the field," Jim responded.

"Sorry they air in yo' field, Jim. Is the jewel well?"

"Give me a pound of nails said Jim.

Three weeks passed before Jim again entered the store.

"W'y, bless me, here he is!" exclaimed the old man. "Never was as glad to see anybody. How's the jewel?"

"Old man," said Jim, beginning to take off his coat, "you are in for it."

"In for what, Jim?"

"For a thrashin,' " Jim replied, throwing his coat on the counter. "You've worked this jewel business till I'm sick of it, and the last time I was here I 'lowed to myce'f you said jewel to me again I'd wallop you an' I'm goin' to do it. Jewel, is she? See this!"—pointing to a blister on his ear—"punched me thar with the burnin' end of a stick' tuther day. See this!"—rolling up his sleeve and showing an ugly wound on his arm—"bit me thar Sunday night. Do you know what else has happened? Filled the calves of my legs with bird shot an' then run away with a feller that peddles tin w'ar, an' now you want to know how the jewel is. Come out frum behind that box for I'm going to whale you. Won't do it? Then I'll fetch you. I'll let you know that I am considerable of a jewel myself. I'm a pearl, I am. Come out."

There was a loud spat, followed by a heavy fall. The old man had struck Jim in the countenance with a pound of country butter.

"Hold on," said Jim, when he had regained his feet, "that ain't my way of fightin.' I don't mind a man shootin' at me, an' I don't object to bein' hit with a shinny stick, but when a man stops up the valves of my countenance with soap grease, w'y then, I'm done. Ef you ever have any more jewelry to dispose of, don't count me in. Good bye."

The old man wiped his greasy hands on the bosom of his hickory shirt.—*Arkansaw Traveler.*

State of Ohio, City of Toledo } ss.
Lucas County, }

Frank J. Cheney makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of Hall's Catarrh Cure.

FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this fifth day of December, A. D. 1886. A. W. GLEASON,
SEAL Notary Public.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free.

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.
Sold by druggists, 75.

THE unanimity with which the Free-Trade organs denounce Lord Salisbury's great Protection speech, the impudence with which they try to give England's Premier points on what Free-Trade has done for Great Britain, is something remarkable. In that speech the American Cobdenite sees his doom. The people of the United States are in no mood at present to experiment with an economic system which has been repudiated by nearly every civilized nation, and the failure of which is just beginning to be acknowledged in the very country where its fallacies and weakness have been most thoroughly illustrated.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

Mr. Gladstone has followed up his rather feeble pamphlet against woman suffrage with a forcible speech on the Irish bill. In this he declares that there can be "no inequality without degradation." Mr. Gladstone is likely to have this remark quoted at him oftener than he will like by the English women whom he wishes to keep in a state of political inequality.

John, have you seen that woman lately?
John, in astonishment, what woman?
That woman in another column picking grapes for Speer's Wines, and read about it; the wines are found by chemists to be absolutely pure and the best in the world. The Boards of Health in large cities and leading hospitals have adopted their use where wines are needed.

THE BALLOT FOR WORKING WOMEN.

Rev. Louis A. Branks said, at the New England Suffrage Festival:

The ballot in the hands of working women will mean the overthrow of an aristocracy of sex which regulates the scale of wages in school, and shop, and store, not on the just basis of the work done, but according to the sex of the person who performs it. There is no more crying shame than the unjust discrimination in wages between men and women.

It is easy to say that if women organized more shrewdly, they might, to some extent, protect themselves. It is sufficient reply to repeat what George Elliot puts into the mouth of one of her heroines: "I am not for denyin' that women are foolish; God Almighty made 'em to match th' men!"

A disfranchised class always suffers. You cannot find one class of people in all history who have been disfranchised and not suffered from it. There is only one judgment day, in time or eternity, that the average politician fears. That is election day. If a donkey could vote, he would be crowned with laurel, and fawned upon by blear-eyed sycophants, and flattered with party platforms built to catch the donkey vote. Working women will never stand on an equality with men in business world until they stand there with the ballot in their hand.

The ballot in the hands of working women will mean that City Boards of Health will have to do their duty, in so looking after the sanitary conditions of tenement houses that little children will have something like a fair chance to live. If the women who, with their little children, are stowed away like sardines in a box in our crowded tenements, until they have no more color left in their faces than potato sprouts grown in the cellar, had votes to cast, it would be worth while for city officials to make greedy landlords obey the common laws of decency and health which the statutes already carry. There is murder of innocent childhood going on in this city, and in all our cities, that is a shame and an outrage in this day of intelligence. Mrs. Browning's words were never more appropriate than now:

Do you hear the children weeping, O, my brother!
Ere the sorrow comes with years?
They are leaning their young heads against their mothers,
And *That* can not stop their tears.
The young lambs are bleating in the meadow;
The young birds are chirping in the nest;
The young fawns are playing with the shadows;
The young flowers are blowing toward the west;
But the young, young children, O, my brother
They are weeping bitterly!
They are weeping in the playtime of the others,
In the country of the free.

The ballot in the hands of the mothers will help to stop that flow of tears.

PILES! PILES! ITCHING PILES.

Symptom—Moisture; intense itching and stinging; most at night; worse by scratching. If allowed to continue tumors form, which often bleed and ulcerate, becoming very sore. Swayne's Ointment stops the itching and bleeding heals ulceration, and in most cases removes the tumors. At druggists, or by mail for 50 cents. Dr. Swayne & Son, Philadelphia.
s 24–1 y

CAVE OF LEWIS THE ROBBER.

The people in the vicinity of Columbia are excited over what is believed to be the discovery of the famous den of the notorious bandits. Lewis and Hare. These outlaws held up and robbed many stage coaches that plied between Philadelphia and Harrisburg sixty years ago. Their rendezvous was near the Chickies. Lewis was shot by officers and Hare was hanged for his crimes, but neither revealed the place where they kept their treasures. A deep and mysterious cavern has been discovered near Chickies, in a lonely spot in the mountain. The finders have not explored the cave, but they are positive that the long sought for treasure of the robber murderers has been found, and needs only to be uncovered to reveal great wealth.—Philipsburg *Ledger.*

Countless cases of female complaints, such as leucorrhœa, ovarian troubles, organic diseases of the uterus or womb, displacements,

Bearing-down Feeling,

causing pain, weight, and backache, inflammation, nervousness, have been permanently cured by

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

the only truly reliable and harmless remedy for all forms of female complaints. Its success is world-famed.

All Druggists sell it, or sent by mail, in form of Pills or Lozenges, on receipt of $1.00. Liver Pills, 25c.
Correspondence freely answered. Address in confidence
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Drunkenness, or the Liquor Habbit Positively Cured by administering Dr. Haines' Golden Specific.

It is manufactured as a powder, which can be given in a glass of beer, a cup of coffee or tea, or in food, without the knowledge of the patient. It is absolutely harmless, and will effect a permanent and speedy cure, whether the patient is a moderate drinker or an alcoholic wreck. It has been given in thousands of cases, and in every instance a perfect cure has followed. It never fails. The system once impregnated with the Specific, it becomes an utter impossibility for the liquor appetite to exist. Cures guaranteed.

48 page book of particulars free. Address Golden Specific Co., Race St., Cincinnati, O.

LADIES

In delicate health, the result of irregularity of the natural functions, or of any of the ills peculiar to your sex, if you will write me, I will send you full information in regard to my cure, together with a few samples of the genuine testimonials I have received from thousands of thankful women. The M. U. Pastilles have stood the test of 18 years in a very extensive medical practice and have never failed to give beneficia results. Sample 12 cents; full box $1.00 Do not fail to learn more of them at once Dr. H. H. Jackson, 103, State Street Chicago, Ill. jy 30—1y

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

CURE

Sick Headache and relieve all the troubles incident to a bilious state of the system, such as Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Distress after eating, Pain in the Side, &c. While their most remarkable success has been shown in curing

SICK

Headache, yet CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cured

HEAD

Ache they would be almost priceless to those who suffer from this distressing complaint; but fortunately their goodness does not end here, and those who once try them will find these little pills valuable in so many ways that they will not be willing to do without them. But after all sick head

ACHE

is the base of so many lives that here is where we make our great boast. Our pills cure it while others do not.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills make a dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not gripe or purge, but by their gentle action please all who use them. In vials at 25 cents; five for $1. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail.

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It is held in high estimation for its richness as Dry Table Wine, especially suited for dinner use.

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Is a wine of Superior Character and partakes of the rich qualities of the grape from which it is made.

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IS A PURE distillation of the grape, and stands unrivalled in this Country for medical purposes.

It has a peculiar flavor, simular to that of the grapes from which it is distilled.

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Bellefonte Republican,

To CORRESPONDENTS.—No communications published unless accompanied by the real name of the writer.
Corespondents should write upon but one side of the paper, and avoid the use of pale or fancy inks.

EDWARD T. TUTEN.

Local Department.

—There is talk of extending the Beech Creek railroad from Philipsburg to Altoona.

—Thomas Hart, living in Australia, is the nearest living descendant of Shakespeare.

—It is thought by many that we will have the same old ticket, Harrison and Cleveland.

—Geo. Samford, express agent at Philipsburg, has received a new wagon for use in the business.

—A daughter of Mr. Hugh Taylor was thrown from a horse last Thursday receiving painful but not serious injuries.

—The Philipsburg *Journal* says; that Vick. Gray is the only man from that town that went to the republican national convention.

—Henry T. Stetler, proprietor of the Arlington House, Tyrone, died at his home last week Tuesday. He was 44 years old.

—The St. John's School will give an entertainment next Thursday evening June 23rd. It will be a nice affair. Tickets are selling fast.

—The good book says; "there is a time for all things," but so many people forget it when the time comes to pay their subscription to the county paper.

—The Chief of Police, of Philipsburg has ordered the barber shops of that 'city' to be closed on Sunday. It is thought the order will be obeyed without trouble.

—Harry Murphey, whose parents live about one mile from Clearfield, a young lad seven years old was drowned near Shaws Mill a week ago last Saturday.

—The Chinese never dun a debtor. If the money isn't paid when due, off comes an ear. Some of our subscribers would be a sorry looking set if they lived in China.

—The foundry at Philipsburg lately operated by Jones & Landon, but which is now closed, has been leased by Herd and Arp Gowland who will start it in operation.

—Rev. P. H. Hile has accepted a call to the Baptist church at Philipsburg. He comes from Plainfield, New Jersey, and will reside at Chester Hill, a suburb of Philipsburg.

—Rev. E. F. Johnston, pastor of the Presbyterian church at Philipsburg, has been tendered the position of president of the Mary Holmes seminary at Jackson, Mississippi.

—It is said that the State Agricultural Society will hold a fair at Lancaster next September. A committee of the Society has visited the place and meet with much encouragement, local assistance being promised.

—Dr. S. F. Lytle, Miss Sallie Crissman, and Joseph Ferguson, who live on South Front street, Philipsburg, are putting concrete pavements in front of their properties. That will be a safe walk, no chance for damages there.

—The Philipsburg borough council has in the past been meeting but once a month but those people are getting so full of business that at a late meeting the council voted unaimously to meet twice a month—on 1st and 3rd Mondays.

—J. M. Schoonover has qualified himself as treasurer for the borough of Philipsburg by filing his bond which has been accepted by the council. The bond of the retiring treasurer, A. N. Hoyt, Esq., was cancelled and returned to him.

—The Lutheran society of Bellefonte will lay the corner stone of their new church on corner of Linn and Allegheny streets on Sunday afternoon, June 26. Rev. W. E. Fisher, of Centre Hall, will preach the sermon. All are invited to attend.

—Jeffrey Hayes, R. A. Kinsloe, Mrs. Peter Ashcroft, William Lanicre, G. A. Walters, George W. McGaffey, and Mr. Reed, all of Philipsburg, have put down new stone pavements. They do not intend to run any risk of damages through defective board walks.

—Pull for Philipsburg. Don't let any of us be blocks in the way of progress. The most unnecessary thing a town can have, the most unmitigated nuisance by which it can be afflicted, is the man who snaps and snarles at those who are trying as best they know, to do something. Such a man never yet built a city.—*Journal*

—William Stine, of Philipsburg, was unfortunate in the loss of a valuable horse last Thursday. We no not know whether the animal met with an accident or died of disease but in either case if their was one chance in a thousand for it to live he should have called Dr. Henry J. Tressles, who is the boss horse doctor of the county.

—They are talking of a new opera house in Philipsburg, to be built by a stock company. With their new opera house and their issue of fifty thousand dollars of bonds to raise money to repair their streets their big fourth of July celebration and their law suit to avoid paying Mrs. Jacob Lohr $950.00 damages these people seem to be determined to have a good time or bust.

TO MOVE TO CHAMBERSBURG.

Centre County To Lose One of Its Best Industries

A meeting of the Stockholders of the D. Wilcox Manufacturing Company was held at their place of business in Howard on Tuesday evening, June 14th, at which meeting it was decided to move their works from Howard, this County to Mechanicsburg, Pa. The inducements offered by the people of the latter place are such that it will be to the advantage of the stockholders to take this step. This movement is much regretted by the people of Howard as since its location in that place employment has been given to a large number of men and considerable money has been brought into that locality.

BELLEFONTE BOARD OF TRADE.

Francis Speer is digging away at the "Bellefont Board of Trade" and says it is "doing a noble work." Francis is a prevaricator, a falsifier, perverter of the truth, a defamer of the dead; out of his mouth proceeds more evil than good. Why cannot he turn a new leaf and let the dead rest in peace in an eternal and everlasting sleep. The Bellefonte Board of Trade never was a healthy organization and never outgrew its swaddling clothes. It was afflicted at its birth with hereditareanism, business ability and energy were not qualifications to entitle any person to membership. We do not know of more than one or two business men of ordinary ability who ever joined it. Somebody's private secretary or clerk, if he was the scion of some noble house (?), was sought while active, sensible business men were passed by; an organization that should have opened its doors wide to every pushing public spirited man was a close corporation, a mutual admiration society. The idea of such a society of mummies attempting to put life in a town, they had not even life enough to blow their own trumpet; they were so sickly and feeble that there was not even a 'wind bags" in the whole crowd. They never sought noteriety ro ever asked a reporter of a paper to attend any of their meetings; they were so very respectable that they expected the papers to herald their doings and take no end of trouble to find out what they were going to do; their doings could have been written in a line; what they were going to do would have filled pages. They received consid erable attention from the papers but they were not entitled to any and now after they have been dead for years the scribbler of the *Gazette* is trying to hand their names down to posterity as though they had been an active, living factor in giving to the town something of the little life it has. Bellefonte is a fairly prosperous community but it owes nothing to boards of trade. It is a beautiful, healthy, solid old town and that is what's the matter.

NAMES OF REPUBLICANS SUGESTED FOR COUNTY OFFICE.

The republicans of Centre county should this fall put up the very strongest ticket they can The voters should think of this matter and so inform their delegates as to their wishes that the most popular men in the party will be chosen. Below we give some of the names we have heard suggested for the various county offices and ask our friends to suggest others.

FOR ASSEMBLY.

John F. Harter, of Millheim; J. H. Lever, of Stormstown; Andrew Gregg, of Centre Hall; A. A. Dale, of Bellefonte; E. I. Walker, of Boggs Township.

FOR PROTHONOTARY.

Cyrus Goss, of Centre Hall; W. E. Tyson, of Philipsburg; Andrew Lytle, of State College.

FOR DISTRICT ATTORNEY.

John Kline, of Bellefonte.

FOR ASSOCIATE JUDGE.

Henry Stevens. of Loveville; P. B. Waddle, of Buffalo Run; David Harshberger, of Hublersburg; A. B. Rishel, of Oak Hall. These men are not announced as candidates but are men who are spoken of for the several positions.

BICYCLE RACE.

Last Saturday morning at half past ten o'clock there was a bicycle race starting from the square in front of the court house down High street to Pleasant Gap, returning by way of Bishop street to place of starting, a distance of ten miles. Malcolm Laurie, George Bush, Joseph Mitchel and John Sebring were the contestants. The race was under the auspicies of the Bellefonte Wheelmen club. Four prizes were offered by bicycle manufactures in Boston, Chicago and New York to parties who made the distance in less than fity minutes. Malcolm Laurie won the race in forty three minutes and fifty two seconds; all the contestants came in in less than five minutes behind him. George Bush was second, Joseph Mitchel third, John Sebring fourth. About five hundred persons witnessed the race and much interest was manifested.

—Robert F. Hunter and Malcolm Laurie have been appointed a committee to solicit subscriptions of money to be used in the purchase of new instruments for the use of Meyers' Orchestra. The instruments when purchased to be placed in the legal possession of J. W. Gephart, F. Potts Green and J. C. Meyer as trustees. Prof. Meyer wants to have a complete Orchestra of twenty pieces. This is a fine organization and we hope this committee will meet with every encouragement from our well to do citizens.

—Last Sunday was children's day in all the churches in Bellefonte. Interesting services were held and beautiful decorations adorned the temples of worship. Flowers there were in extravagant profusion. Speeches, declamations, songs of praise and collections in beautifully decorated baskets were gone through with by the children in a creditable manner These days and these exercises fill the minds of children with good thoughts that will never pass away and have a lasting influence upon their after life. We would like to give an account of these exercises in detail but cannot for want of space.

—William Stone, a colored preacher of Anderson, Ind., went into a trance about a month ago and while in that condition foretold in full and complete detail of the disastrous flood and fire in the oil region. He was thought by his towns-people to be drunk or crazy or both and was put in jail. But time has demonstrated that in his vision he saw what was to come to pass; that his story was a truthful forecast of future events. Now this being so what is this power and ought not this case to have scientific investigation unless there are awful liars in the world this is not the first time mediums so called have displayed this power. The writer has seen a startling exhibition of this same power several years ago, the performers at that time attributed it to intelligent spiritual communication from the world beyond the grave. But is it that? If it is, what good our unseen friends might do in warning us against dangers which follow in our path. If there is anything more than chance in this story of the colored preacher is this not a new science that is worthy of investigation should we not try to find out by what power the mind reaches out into the future what unseen hands guide it to a truthful forcast of future events. We say investigate.

REFORM PICNIC

The German Reform Sunday school enjoyed a picnic at Keystone Park on the Bellefonte Central R.R. last Thursday. About 250 persons went to the beautiful park to enjoy an outing. Early in the day the weather looked threatening but at last it cleared and at half past ten oclock the train started with the happy crowd of young people. On arriving at the grounds games and social amusements filled the time, during the afternoon a storm came up and it rained quite hard for some time but there are buildings for shelter there so that none need get wet this is the first picnic that has been held on these grounds.

Abundance of refreshments were served for all who were present. Everybody agreed that the location was the best in the county for such a gathering. At a meeting called to order by the pastor in the afternoon at which speeaches were made by several prominent members of the society, it was voted to hold another picnic at the same place sometime after harvest.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS

George D Gummo and wife to George B. Uzzle, lot of ground in Snow Shoe township. Consideration $475. Deed dated February 23, 1892.

A C Hopkins and wife and others vs. George B Uzzle, lot of ground in Snow Shoe township. Consideration $1,000. Deed dated April 9, 1892.

W A Ishler, sheriff, to Mary Ketner, lot of ground in Haines township. Consideration $6000. Deed dated April 22, 1862.

L B Bathurst and wife to John C. Stere, lot of ground in Unionville borough. Consideration. $300. Deed dated May, 27, 1892

A CORRECTION

In last weeks REPUBLICAN an error was made in an article on the disappearance of M. Brink in which it was stated that the said gentleman had paid money into the Commissioner's office and departed without getting a receipt. This was a mistake; the money was paid to attorney Runkle. The Commissioners or their clerk never accept money without giving a receipt for same. We cheerfully make the correction.

—Col. D. S. Keller, of this place, has been employed as counsel for the borough of Philipsburg and instructed to take a writ of error to Supreme court in the case of Mrs. Jacob Lohr. Our readers will remember that this lady brought suit against the borough of Philipsburg for damages sustained by a defective board walk, the lower court awarding her damages to the extent of several hundred dollars to which award the borough now talks an appeal.

—We see our old friend, D. H. Parker, is president of the Philipsburg borough council, or "city council" as the ambitious inhabitants of that lively burg, delight to call it. Well they have a good man to preside over them, worthy to perform that duty for a city, state or national legislative body; we are sure he will discharge the duties of his office with dignity and impartiality.

—Robert Loyd, one of the wealthy men of Philipsburg, offers to donate one acre of land in North Philipsburg near Coldstream to a new tack and nail mill factory which is seeking a location in that town. Mr. Loyd is a public spirited man—he always was, and he always will be; it is his nature to be generous. Such men are a benefit to a town.

—A number of friends assembled at the house of Mrs Harriet Linn, on North Spring street, last Friday evening to commemorate the 67th birth day of Mrs. Linn and wish her the happy return of many birth days. It was a pleasant gathering.

ALLISON--HUMES.

Last Thursday at the house of Mrs William Humes, mother of the bride, Miss Rachel B. Humes was married to Archibold Allison. Both parties are well known to a large circle throughout the county, both belonging to old Centre county families. The lower part of the house was beautifully decorated with flowers and rare plants filling the place with beauty and fragrance. By six oclock in the evening the house was filled with friends and invited guests. Charley Cruse performed on the piano adding in his masterly manner music to round out the joyous occasion. Soon, the bridal party appeared consisting of ushers, Mortimer Donohue, Hard P. Harris, maid of honor Miss Dr. Edith Harris, the bride leaning on the arm of Hamilton Humes, of Jersey Shore; they entered the parlor and took their position. Then came the groom accompanied by his best man, Charles Richards. The ceremony was preformed by Rev. George Elliot, of Bellefonte. Hamilton Humes gave away the bride. The groom presented to the ushers beautiful presents; Miss Kate Hoover received as a present a beautiful gold bracelet, Miss Anna McCoy was ribbon girl. After the ceremony there was a reception lasting about an hour when the bride and groom departed on a tour to eastern cities. Many costly and beautiful presents were presented to the newly married couple.

Mr. Allison had sent his trunk to the station in the afternoon. As is often the case a newly married couple are fit subjects for any innocent joke the ingenuity of friends and others can invent and get the opportunity to carry out and the trunk was by some person or persons, of course no one knows who, decorated by labels on which was "This side is for dovey's things," "This side is for lovey's things," "Just married and going away but no one knows where," ribbons were tied around it fastened with a white bow, old shoes were tied in the handles, etc. We understand that Mr. Allison discovered the decorations on his trunk at Williamsport and had them removed.

And so the happy event is over, one of the happiest times in young lives. Soon they will return from their pleasant journey and settle down to the stern duties of life. These young people start out under most favorable circumstances, they belong to old and honored families, a bright future opens before them which only their own act could possibly tarnish but which we believe no act of theirs will. We wish them a long life and much happiness.

CHURCH--WRIGHT.

Last Tuesday evening at half past five o'clock a large gathering assembled at the Presbyterian church at Milesburg to witness the marriage of Dr. C. B. Church to Miss Annie Wright daughter of Rev. W. O. Wright who has been pastor of the Milesburg church for more than a quarter of a century. It was six o'clock when Miss May Crowford, of Arch Springs, began to play the wedding march and soon the bridal party appeared. Dorcy Hunter, of Bellefonte, and Charles Clinging, of Lewisburg, acted as ushers. Miss Ella Irvin, of Jacksonville, and Miss Mary Wright, sister of the bride, were bridesmaids Miss Catherine Hahn, of Houtsdale, maid of honor. They marched up the aisle to the altar while the groom with his best man. Dr. Gearhart, entered a side door passing up the side aisle met the bridal party at the alter. Rev. George Elliot, of Bellefonte, performed the marriage cermony. The party then left the church and the audience separated. A reception was held at the house of the bride's father, refreshments were served and joyous congratulations offered. Many beautifill presents were received by the happy couple. They departed on the evening train for an extended tour through eastern cities and summer resorts. The same decorations were put upon his trunk that were on Mr. Allisons but the Dr. discovered the trick before the trunk got away from Milesburg and had them removed.

MURPHY--CROSTHWAITE.

Last Thursday was a day for weddings. The sun had just reached the zenith; the hands on the court house clock were pointing to the hour of twelve when at the home of Robert Crosthwaite, of Bellefonte, his beautiful and loved daughter Minnie was united in marriage to J. Linn Murphy of Brooklyn, New York. Rev. W. A. Houck, pastor of the M. E. church of this place, performed the ceremony which joins for life, for better or for worse until death, two loving hearts. Miss Blanch Straub and Mr. Frank Crosthwaite were brides maid and groomsman. Many beautiful presents were received by the happy couple. They departed last Saturday for their future home at Brooklyn, N. Y.

A QUIET WEDDING.

Mr. Frank Richards and Miss Minnie Copelin were quietly married at the M. E. parsonage last week by Rev. T. S. Wilcox- The bride is the daughter of Zeb Copelin, and one of Philipsburg's prettiest young ladies, highly esteemed and well qualified to assume the duties of her new sphere in life. The groom is a son of Mr. Al. Richards, is an employee in Hoover, Hughes & Co's. plaining mill, and a sober, industrious young man. We extend the couple our best wishes.—*Phil. Journal.*

—One of the victims of the late sad and terrible flood and fire at Oil City was J. L. Dorworth, Esq., brother of Dr. E. S. Dorworth, of this place. He leaves a wife and six children. His oldest son has just graduated from Meadville College as a law student. Dr Dorworth returned last Tuesday from the home of his brother where he had suddenly been called Of course he found his relatives in the deepest grief and gloom and did what he could to comfort them in their terrible affliction.

PERSONAL PENCILINGS.

Samuel Ellenberger, of Loveville, was a pleasant caller at this office last Saturday.

Mrs Will Tyson and little boy from Vail, are visiting parents and friend at Philipsburg.

We notice Mr. Edward Richards on our streets during the last week. He is visiting his parents.

Miss Kate Tyson, daughter of Ben. Tyson of Philipsburg, has lately been visiting her brother at Vail.

Hiram Young, editor of York *Dispatch*, called on us last Wednesday. He was on his way home from State College.

Mrs. Col. Rodgers and family of Philadelphia are the guests of Mrs. D. H. Hastings. They will remain about six weeks.

Miss Bessie Wolf, of Philipsburg, who is attending school at Lutherville, Md., has returned home to spend the summer vacation.

Senator P. Gray Meek, of the *Watchman*, has returned from his trip to the Pacific coast and is again doing duty at his editorial desk.

Gen. D. H. Hastings when he heard of the nomination of Harrison and Reid "blarneyed" the president by cable from Killarney, Ireland.

Thos. R. Benner, wife and daughter are off on a visit to Atlantic City. Thomas Brew, substitute mail carrier, is performing his duties while away.

John Callahan and James Enoch, of Philipsburg, have charge of the fantastic's in the fourth of July parade at that place. They say it is going to be immense.

Clement Dale, Esq., was in Howard on Tuesday evening attending a meeting of the stock holders of the D. Wilcox Manufacturing company. Mr Dale has been the attorney for the company since its organization.

Chas. W. Runk and wife have lately returned to their home in Philipsburg from an extended bridal journey. They were promptly greeted by the usual store box-concert, which is said to have been rendered in the highest style of the art.

Miss Phoebe Hoover, who for a long time has been a teacher in the public schools of Philipsburg, has left that city for Philadelphia where she will engage in stenographic work at which employment she has became an expert. She will no doubt find her new vocation much more profitable than teaching, which profession for some reason seems to command but small pay.

Mrs. Harvey McClure died at her home on Bishop street, Bellefonte, on Tuesday afternoon at half past one o'clock, aged 80 years. She had been unwell since Sunday morning with symptoms of pneumonia. She was born in County Down, Ireland, in 1812, and came to this country in 1818, when but six years old. She had been an earnest, consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal Church ever since she was a child. She was a faithful wife and mother, a good neighbor, a true and loving friend. Her kind ministrations to the sick had won for her a warm place in the hearts of all who knew her. The funeral will be from the house to-day (Thursday) at two o'clock. We will publish fuller particulars next week.

—Councilman W. H. Sandford, of the borough of Philipsburg, proposed to the council last week that a loan of from twenty to fifty thousand dollars be negotiated, the money to be used in putting the streets of that town in first class condition. He proposes that this generation shall make a debt for the next generation to pay. "Let posterity bear some of the burden" he says. We do not think much of the wisdom of such advice. Let every generation take care of itself, we would say, was the more manly—and just way. It is very likely posterity will have burdens enough of its own to bear without inheriting a load from the past. Pay as you go, is the better way.

—"If a city or town is to become prosperous and continue in that condition it must be made so by the people who live in it. One or several enterprising men may do a great deal, but the best results are obtained when the citizens in general unite to put the community in which they reside in the front ranks." This is the way the Philipsburg Daily *Journal* talks. No doubt this is the spirit which animates their people and no doubt also that is the reason they prosper.

A SOURCE OF INCOME NOT DEATH.

MR. EDITOR—:

I wrote you a letter some weeks ago which appeared in your issue of April 21. In that letter I declared myself very positively in favor of the government ownership of railroads. I am glad to say that this has caused some discussion among the people, all of whom read the *Republican*; even those who do not subscribe for it manage to see it. The proposition to buy all the railroads in the country startle many people on account of the magnitude of the investment, which some say would require the issue of bonds of about six billions of dollars. I see by the papers that even so sensible a man as Senator Carlisle has fallen into the absurdity of comparing such an investment with the national war debt and speaking of it as a burden which the tax-payers would find even more intolerable.

Now I am only an humble horse doctor here in Centre county, but to me such confusion of thought is astonishing A debt which is incurred in order to purchase a paying business is not regarded as a burden but as a means of enriching ones self, an opportunity not to be neglected. The war debt, although in a large sense it was a most highly paying investment, in asmuch as it saved the nation, was in business sense a dead loss, being represented only by dead men and wasted material. A debt incurred for the purchase of the railroads would on the other hand be represented by a business property of the most profitable sort. The interest on the war debt, which went for waste, is a dead weight on the nation and has every cent of it to be paid by taxation. The interest of the debt on the bonds issued for the purchase of the railroads on the other hand, would be paid, every cent of it, by the profits of the business, which would al so yield a sinking fund to extinguish the principal. The more such property as that the state can get hold of the better off for the taxpayer.

Of course the same considerations apply with equal force to the debts incurred by towns for the purchase or construction of lighting plants, water-works or tramways. Such debts are wholly unlike those incurred for ordinary public expenditures, inasmuch as they represented not outlays on which the tax-payer must pay interest, but sources of income which will take care of their own interest and sinking funds and pay the town (if the latter see fit) a profit besides.

Trusting that I am not burdening you to much with my new ideas and trusting that you will allow me to be heard again, I remain.

Respectfully etc

DR. HENRY J. TRESSLER.

Bellefonte June-14-1892.

BASE BALL

The following table shows the number of games won and lost by each club in the Mountain League together with their percentage in the championship race:

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Philipsburg	2	0	1.000
Houtzdale	2	0	1.000
Tyrone	3	1	.600
Bellefonte	0	1	.000
Clearfield	0	3	.000

LETTER LIST

Following are the letters uncalled for in the post-office, Bellefonte, Pa., June 13, 1892.

Edward Bailey, Tom K. Brown, Martin Jenkins, Ellen E. Miller, Samuel Reish, (2) Annie Shook, Eliza M. Thompson, J. G. Whitmire.

When called for please say advertised.

J. A. FIEDLER, P. M.

For a man who fills up his letter of acceptance of a first term with a horrid picture of the dangers to the country for a second term, Cleveland is just now presenting a very undignified picture of a scramble for a third nomination.

WANTED

Two good men to act as salesmen and collectors in and about State College, this Co., and Snow Shoe. Must furnish horse and harness Salary and Commission paid. Address "W.L," Altoona, Pa. 23—3t.

—Moshanon Commandery, 74, Knights Templars, held a public instalation in the Opera House last Tuesday, followed by a reception at their New Hall.

—It seems by Lock Haven papers that Archy Allison's trunk attracted considerable attention at that place on account of its elaborate decorations.

—Our democratic friends may think they are sure about politics that they know it all, but take our advice don't bet. Take it out in thinking.

—The government has put a 6000 pound fire and burglar proof safe in the Philipsburg post office.

—Tyrone base ball club was beaten by Houtzdale last Friday. Score 10 to 8.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE